THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

Changes in the Fifth Military District—The United States and the Late Revolution in Mexico—Able Defense of the General Against Rebel Aspersions, Etc. Etc.

The following is the report of Major-General P. H. Sheridan's operations in the Fifth Military District, which, not having been received until after the preparation of General Grant's annual report, was not embodied in it, and has not heretofore been published in full:—

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, NEW YORK, Nov. 21, 1867.—General:—I have the honor to make the following report of operations within my command from November 14, 1866, to September 9, 1867.

During the fall of 1866 and winter of 1866 and 1867, the regular troops in the Department of the Gulf, which embraced within its limits the States of Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, remained, as a general thing, at the stations designated in my previous reports. The muster-out of the volunteer forces was continued, and reduction and economy in the quarter-masters' and commissary departments rigidly enforced. Operations were commenced by the quartermasters' department on the frontier posts in Texas early in the spring, at or in the vicinity of the following designated points:—Buffalo Springs, Belknap, Chadbourne, Camp Stockton, Fort Davis, Loredo, Brownsville, and Brazos Santiago.

Brevet Major-General George W. Getty, who had succeeded Major-General H. G. Wright in command of the district of Texas, was, by promotion and the natural military changes, succeeded by Brevet Major-General S. P. Heintzelman, and he by Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin. Brevet Major-General A. Baird was succeeded by Brevet Major-General Joseph A. Mower, in command of the district of Louisiana, and Major-General J. G. Foster by Colonel Sprague in the district of Florida. Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds also succeeded Brevet Brigadier-General Brown in command of the sub-district of the Rio Grande.

Work was commenced on the posts above named in the early spring, and vigorously prosecuted until the rigid quarantine established against the anticipated spread of the yellow fever materially retarded the work of putting the soldiers on the frontier under shelter until late in the ensuing fall. No changes of troops occurred in the districts of Louisiana and Florida, except such as were incidental to the preservation of order and the execution of the laws under the Civil Rights bill. A few Indian depredations occurred on the frontier of Texas, arising principally from the adventurous character of the extreme frontier settlers, who, pushing out towards the Indian territory, thereby incurred the risk of coming in contact with hostile Indians; for there were no treaties with the Indians as far as the Texan border was concerned, and the extreme line of frontier settlements was regarded as the "dead line," below which if an Indian came he was killed if overtaken, and above which white men were treated in the same manner by the Indians.

In consequence of the struggles in the Republic of Mexico to drive out the invaders, the Rio Grande frontier gave me much anxiety. It was impossible to prevent the soldiers and Union people upon the border from expressing an open sympathy with the Liberal cause; therefore it was exceedingly difficult to maintain strict neutrality, and in one or two occasions violations occurred which were not particularly objectionable to the Liberal party, and were without difficulty reconciled.

I had also some trouble in breaking up the "Cordova settlement," which was a scheme on the part of Rebel adventurers, who had founded there the nucleus of an American Maximilian party in Mexico, to which they invited all discontented and unrepentant Rebels in the Southern States. By preventing the embarkation of this class of malcontent emigrants at New Orleans, the Cordova scheme proved a failure.

The condition of civil affairs in Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, from September 30, 1866, to March 2, 1867, remained nearly the same as for the year previous, and heretofore reported. There was, however, some improvement in the tone of the public in reference to the rights and privileges of freedmen, but many outrages and murders were committed in Louisiana and Texas, which it was impossible for the military to reach, and which were neglected by the civil authorities, and even in some instances the perpetrators of these outrages justified by the form of a trial. On the 2d day of March, 1867, the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States" became a law, under the provisions of which the States of Louisiana and Texas were constituted the Fifth Military District, and by direction of the President of the United States I was assigned to the said district in General Orders No. 10, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, March 11, 1867. Assuming command of the Fifth Military District on the 19th day of March, 1867, I found upon examining the law that I was required "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals."

To accomplish this purpose, and to reorganize these two States as loyal to the Government, I had a small military force and the authority vested in me by law. I found upon a close examination of the existing civil governments of those two States that nearly every civil functionary, from the Governor down, had been soldiers or aiders and abettors in the Rebellion, and that in nearly all cases they had been elected on Confederate grounds, and solely for services rendered in their attempts to destroy the General Government. In fact, many, if not all, had advertised when they were candidates their services in this respect as a meritorious appeal for votes. I found, also, that they were nearly all disfranchised by the law, and were substantially aliens. It is scarcely necessary to state that, from this condition of affairs, nearly every civil officer within my command was either openly or secretly opposed to the law and to myself, as the authority held responsible by the order of the Executive of the nation for its faithful execution. It was a difficult situation in which to be placed, rendered still more so by the apparently open sympathy of the President with the functionaries above alluded to. I make this remark, not as a charge, but simply as an explanation. To have attempted "to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder, and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals," and reorganize these States against all this power and influence, in accordance with the intentions of the framers of the law, without exercising the right of removal, was simply absurd.

It would have taken years for military commissions to have tried these cases of violations of the law alone that would have occurred in exact registration of the legal voters of the States. There was only one sensible course to pursue, and that was to remove every civil officer who did not faithfully execute the law, or who put any impediment in the way of its execution—and this course was adopted. In pursuance of the same, I decided to use the authority vested in me as leniently as possible; to almost allow myself to be forced to the wall by open overt acts before action was taken; and in every order issued the cause of removal was specified. I had no desire to oppress, and did not oppress. I only wished to give security to all good citizens, and did so; and insecurity to all office-holders who failed to carry out the law, or who put impediments in the way of reconstruction.

I have been charged by the highest authority in the nation with being tyrannical and a partisan, and I am not afraid to say, when such charges are made against me, that I feel in my heart they are untruthful. In all my dealings with the people of Louisiana and Texas I was with the people of Louisiana and Texas I was governed by honor, justice, and truth; no political influences or interests were allowed to control my actions. I carried out the law with satisfaction to all except those whom it disfranchised, and a set of dishonest political tricksters whom I had previously denounced, and who sought to make use of the law to obtain place and position; and the whole system of reconstruction was faithfully and successfully pushed forward to near its completion, with energy and economy, until the 1st of September, 1867, when I received General Orders No. 81, dated headquarters of the army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, August 27, 1867, relieving me from the command of the Fifth Military District, and assigning me to the Department of the Missouri.

In conclusion, I take the greatest pleasure in reporting to the General-in-Chief the cheerful and able manner in which all the officers of my command performed their difficult and responsible duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-General.

Brevet Major-General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.

LATEST BY THE CUBA CABLE.

ST. THOMAS.

The Island to be Transferred on New Year's Day—Demolition of Unsafe Buildings—Divers at Work on the Wrecks.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—Our latest advices from St. Thomas are to the 7th instant. The ceremony of transferring the island to the authorities of the United States will probably take place on New Year's day, although that day is not as yet officially designated.

The Government architect is busy examining all the edifices that were shaken by the late earthquakes. He has ordered the demolition of all that he considered in any way dangerous. Among these are the offices of the British Mail Company, the Post Office, Lloyd's, Darman's Hotel, the stores of H. Jardeman, Newton, Morrison, and Mora Campo.

Up to Dec. 7 the number of shocks felt was five hundred. Divers are busily engaged raising the cargo of the British steamer Columbia, sunk in the gale of Oct. 29. They bring up daily about two hundred packages of merchandise. Business continues now uninterrupted, and the failures have ceased. Rents, however, are enormous.

ST. DOMINGO.

A French Loan—Government Paper Refused by Merchants.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—The latest intelligence from St. Domingo confirms the report that the loan of ten millions of francs had been realized in Paris for account of the republic. The merchants in St. Domingo, however, are refusing to receive Government paper currency, and some have been fined for so doing in the sum of $200 each.

THE TENEMENT HOUSE HORROR.

Death of Two Other Victims—Funeral of the Murphy Family—Condition of the Survivors—The Fire Marshal's Investigation.

Two other victims of the tenement house tragedy have succumbed to their injuries. Mrs. Rosanna Murphy, who had lingered in a state of unconsciousness from the moment of her admission to the hospital, expired at a late hour on Monday night. Happily for her she had not returned to the use of her faculties at the last moment, and death supervened while she was still insensible of her sufferings.

Her husband, Patrick Murphy, is doing well, although his injuries are of a serious nature and may protract his sojourn in the hospital, and Cornelius O'Meara died at Bellevue yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Julia Kelly, who jumped from the third story window, is lying in a critical state at the hospital. Her spine was seriously injured by the shock of her descent. Mary Anne Garvey, the little girl, has nearly recovered, and will be out of the hospital in a few days.

The funeral of the Murphy family took place yesterday afternoon. It was a melancholy sight when the solemn procession moved off with the remains of the mother and her three children. The funeral of the O'Meara family takes place to-day, when a mother and her three daughters will receive this last tribute of respect. The male heads of each of the two bereaved families still lie in the wards of the hospital, and in the one case it is only too probable that he is soon to follow, if not accompany, the remains of his wife and children.

The crowd continued all day yesterday, both at the hospital and at the house. At the former place hundreds of young girls, the shopmates and acquaintances of the dead girls, took a last look at the bodies, and at the former an incessant throng continued, as if unable to feast their eyes with the sight of the spot made memorable by so sad a catastrophe.

The prisoner, Maximilian Miller, still remains in confinement at the Twenty-first Precinct Station House, whither he has been committed by a warrant from Coroner Wildey. He is not allowed to communicate with visitors.

Mr. Hoffman, the owner of the house, in reference to questions put to him yesterday by Captain Allaire, said that Miller had not been doing a good business, that his neighbors had refused to buy of him, and that he had been trying to sell out the place. The Fire Marshal is in search of any facts that may tend to throw light upon the origin of the fire, but his efforts so far have not been very satisfactory. He will, however, develop what information he has before the Coroner's jury, who meet for the inquest to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, in the Morgue.

As this terrible disaster has given rise to considerable discussion as to where the responsibility of a want of fire-escapes in the building should be placed, it may not be out of place to quote the law on the subject.

In the "Act for the regulation of tenement and lodging-houses in the cities of New York and Brooklyn," passed May 14, 1867, section 3 reads as follows:—

"Every such house shall be provided with a proper fire-escape, or means of escape in case of fire, to be approved in New York by the Inspector of Public Buildings and in Brooklyn by the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan Board of Health."

It will be seen that the law is very expressive in its terms, and does not leave the construction in tenement houses of fire-escapes at the option of the inspector, but says they "shall be provided."

It has often been contended that the law applies only to such buildings as were constructed after the law was passed. The first section of the same law already quoted from makes this question clear:—

"Section 1. From and after the 1st day of July, 1867, no house, building, or portion thereof, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn shall be used, occupied, leased, or rented for a tenement and lodging-house, unless the same conforms, in its construction and appurtenances, to the requirements of this act."

It is to be regretted that at times the Board of Health Inspectors, in their sanitary reports, do not always agree with the sub-inspector of public buildings; otherwise speaking, it has often happened that when an inspector of the Board of Health has officially informed the Board that a certain house had no fire-escape, and the Board referred the matter to the Inspector of Public Buildings, it is alleged that no notice was taken of the subject whatever.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Truth in Jest.

M. Bosco, the well-known conjurer, spent the winter of 1858-59 in Berlin, and was one day summoned to appear at the Palace, in order to exhibit his art before the King, at that time Prince Regent, and the court. Among other apparatus he had a terrestrial globe, upon which Prussia was made to appear extremely small. Bosco advanced to the Prince, who was sitting on an arm-chair in the front row, and asked him to take the globe in his hands. The Prince did so, when, to his astonishment, the formerly little Prussia began to assume much larger dimensions. "Your Royal Highness perceives," said Bosco, "how Prussia will become aggrandized under your hands." The trick was loudly applauded at the time, but little did the spectators imagine that what was intended as a courtly jest was destined to become political earnest within seven years from that time.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Senate Finance Committee's Report—The Argument for the New Issue of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The following is substantially the important report made by the Senate Finance Committee to-day on the financial situation and in explanation and support of its bill to fund the debt of the Government:—

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the public debt and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, is called to report upon three important subjects necessarily connected with each other. First—The funding of the public debt, and as an incident to it the redemption of the bonds commonly known as the five-twenty bonds; Second—The taxation, State and national, of public securities; and Third—The redemption and conversion of United States notes or legal-tender currency.

Before examining the several provisions of the bill, your Committee beg leave to state the present condition of the public debt. It consists of numerous forms of public securities, nearly all of which grew out of the urgent necessities of the late war. The calls for money to maintain the army and navy were so imperative that many different forms of loans were resorted to, and, as a means to enable the Government to reach the resources of the people, a currency was improvised. This currency now forms a part of the public debt, and, being a legal-tender in the payment of debts, is in the nature of a compulsory loan without interest.

It has proved so convenient a currency that, aside from the advantage the Government derives from it by the saving of interest, it has been and now is of great importance in promoting enterprise, and the exchange of domestic products. It only remains, either by reducing the amount, or by other means of increasing its value to the standard of gold, to make it not only the most favorable form of loan, but the best currency devised. During the war the debt could only be contracted at a high rate of interest; but the necessity of funding the public debt as soon as the war closed into one loan at as low rate of interest as possible, has been conceded.

Now that the compound interest notes and Seven-thirty bonds have been converted, or are convertible, two chief difficulties that were presented a year ago are removed. A portion of the debt may be dismissed from view. The bonds commonly known as the long bonds of 1881, $283,676,600, were negotiated on the gold basis, and are neither redeemable nor payable until 1881. The Ten-forty bonds, $196,845,350, also, are neither payable or redeemable until 1874, and both principal and interest are payable in gold. The smaller items of debt, amounting to $117,900,000, will be paid from the funds on hand, or current receipts, and may be dismissed from our consideration. This leaves the Five-twenty bonds including with them the Seven-thirties, in the aggregate amounting to $1,510,600,000, which, with legal-tenders and fractional currency amounting to $382,142,457, comprises the body of the public debt of the United States. A large portion of this debt is now redeemable at the pleasure of the United States, and the whole of it will be so in a comparatively short time. Your committee are of opinion that now is the time to provide for the redemption of these bonds, as they become redeemable, by a new loan on more favorable terms to the United States, and also to secure to the holders of the United States notes as soon as practicable, their full value in gold. Such a currency, convertible into gold, with a public debt bearing as low a rate of interest as practicable, will be the true policy to redeem the principal when more favorable terms can be had, with a moderate provision to diminish the principal annually, supported by a system of taxes levied, as far as practicable, on imported goods, luxuries, and incomes; these are the elements of a financial system which your committee seek to establish.

It is said that the agent employed by the Secretary did, in his advertisement, affirm that the principal and interest was payable in coin; that this construction was acquiesced in by Congress, and induced thousands to take these bonds who would not otherwise have done so. To this it is replied that such a promise is not in accordance with the plain language of the law, and is not a binding construction of the law. No doubt the agent supposed that before the five years expired, specie payments would be resumed. No one supposed that two years after the war was over greenbacks would still be depreciated. The advertisement was a supposition of a state of facts to occur five years afterwards rather than a legal construction of a public law accessible to all men. And it is contended that, conceding that the agents of the Government construed the law as binding the United States to pay the principal of this debt in coin, yet even if this construction was that generally acquiesced in and adopted by both parties to the contract as to create a moral obligation which the United States is bound to execute to preserve its faith. Is it true that this construction was generally admitted and so make it a part of the contract? Congress uniformly refused to declare this construction as to the Five-twenty bonds, but did so as to the Ten-forty bonds. And it is a further and very significant fact that every State in the Union, with, perhaps, the exception of Massachusetts, put a different construction on this act. Every State had a public debt. It stood in precisely the same position as the national debt. Its bonds had uniformly been paid, principal and interest, in coin, and yet under the law they held that their public faith was complied with when they paid either principal or interest in legal-tender notes, and this construction was acquiesced in by their creditors. So with corporations and private citizens who had contracted debts which by law and custom, had been previously paid in coin, considered themselves and were released by payment in legal-tender notes by well-established principle of the law of contracts, when it is sought to vary the meaning of the words of a contract, by a contemporaneous construction, it must be shown that both parties acquiesced in it and understood and acted upon it in precisely the same sense. Otherwise the words of the contract must govern. When a general rule is laid down, and an exception is made, it implies that there are no other exceptions. Duties on imported goods and interest on public debts are excepted. The construction drawn from the payment of previous loans in gold is answered by the fact that the act under which this loan was issued expressly declares that a note shall pass money as well as gold, and shall be receivable in payment of a public debt. The argument that a construction was put upon the law by the agent of the United States is answered by the fact that this was not a mutual construction recognized by both parties as a part of the contract, but was an opinion based upon a supposition of a state of facts, which, when the five years expired, did not actually exist. It is clear that if the bonds are payable when due in legal tenders they are redeemable after five years from the date in same kind of money. The word "payable" implies a duty or obligation which must be performed at the time stipulated. The word "redeemable" implies a discretionary power, which may be or may not be exercised. But the same kind of money, in the same mode tendered, will redeem a note or pay a note.

Your Committee have heretofore considered this question as involving only whether the present United States notes, limited as they are to $400,000,000, can be applied to the redemption of the bonds. The question now arises, Can the United States, in good faith, avail itself of the depreciation of its notes to issue a greater amount of them than was provided for when the 5-20 bonds were sold, and with them to pay the bonds? What is a United States note? It is a promise by the United States to pay a specified sum on demand. No legal-tender clause applies to this note. It is conceded that the money of the world, gold or silver coin, is the only money that can redeem this note. During the war this was impracticable, and therefore the United States gave to the note every valuable quality possible. It was made lawful money and a legal-tender for other debts.

But the obligation to pay this note in coin at the earliest moment practicable is a continuous obligation. Our failure to do it is the standing reproach of our financial system. It is the cause of all the discussion that have arisen in regard to our bonds. Until our promise is made good to pay the United States notes in coin or its equivalent on demand, we must suffer the reproach of partial repudiation. This does not consist in allowing our lawful money, or promises to pay on demand, to continue to be less valuable than gold or silver coin. Payment of the bonds in existing notes would not materially affect the market of the bonds, for the market value of the notes, increased as it would be by the provision of this law, would make both notes and bonds approach nearer the standard of gold. The present issue of notes is held by the people, and cannot be drawn into the Treasury except by taxation. We have already largely diminished internal taxes, and cannot hope to receive over $30,000,000 in currency in excess of our expenditures.

[Continued in next edition.]

Another Alleged Poisoning Case.

Mrs. Mary Eliza Hurley made an affidavit before Coroner Lynch, on the 30th of November, charging John Firth with having caused the death of an old lady named Maria Shelton, in September, 1866. She said she saw Firth pour a liquid from a bottle in Mrs. Shelton's tea, and the label on the bottle was marked "Laudanum." The next day she went to his desk and saw the same bottle, tasted the contents and found that it was laudanum.

Upon this affidavit Coroner Lynch had the body exhumed, and a long investigation followed, when the jury came to the conclusion that the deceased came to her death from natural causes. The prisoner, Firth, was thereupon discharged, the jury deciding that the charge against Firth was made from malicious motives, and deserving of the severest censure. The accused and the husband of the complainant were formerly partners. On the 26th of August their factory in Hancock street was destroyed by fire, and Hurley was arrested on a charge of arson, Firth appearing as the complainant. At the end of a month he was liberated, when he made a charge against Firth of perjury; but as the charge could not be sustained, Firth was discharged. The parties, however, are still in litigation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Five negro men served on a petit jury in Atlanta the other day.

SECOND EDITION

AN EARTHQUAKE THIS MORNING

It is Felt in Vermont, New York, and Montreal.

Fire at Secretary Seward's Residence.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 18—11·15 A. M.—By advices received from China, tea is reported quiet at Hong Kong and Shanghae. Common Congou firm and active.

Consols, 92¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 89¾; Erie Railroad, 50.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—11·15 A. M.—Cotton steady; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

Important Order by the President.

The President has been so importuned with office-hunters, claim agents, and patent agents, with every conceivable kind of business, from the inventors of a patent mouse-trap to the dignified applicant for a foreign mission or a seat in the Cabinet, that he has been compelled to issue the following order, which requires these matters to be sent hereafter to the several heads of departments:—

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:—It is desired and advised that all communications in writing intended for the Executive Department of the Government, and relating to public business of whatever kind, including suggestions for legislation, claims, contracts, employment, appointments and removals from office, and pardons, be transmitted directly in the first instance to the head of the department to which the care of the subject-matter of the communication properly belongs. This regulation has become necessary for the more convenient, punctual, and regular despatch of the public business.

By order of the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Washington, Dec. 17, 1867.

A New Church.

The congregation of the Calvary Baptist Church, destroyed by fire last Sunday, have resolved to rebuild their beautiful church without any material alteration from the original plan. Hon. Amos Kendall is taking a prominent part in the reconstruction of the church. He was one of the largest contributors to its building fund when first erected.

Fire at Mr. Seward's Residence.

At 1 o'clock this morning the residence of Secretary Seward, on 15½ street, took fire accidentally, but was extinguished soon by the firemen. One of the President's private Secretaries, Colonel Morrow, with several other gentlemen who happened to be in the vicinity at the time, kept the fire under with buckets of water until the engines arrived, when the firemen cut away a portion of the staircase and soon put the fire out. The honorable Secretary afterwards set out his good things for the firemen and police, and they had a good time generally.

Internal Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that cotton rags, remnants, waste, etc., are not shoddy within the commercial signification of the term, and should not be taxed. But batting cloths and other fabrics made from such materials are taxable. The tax upon a manufactured article is a lien upon all the property belonging to the manufacturer, whether at or subsequent to the time when it becomes due and payable. There is no lien upon a manufactured article for the tax assessed upon itself, but it may be subject to a lien for taxes due and payable from the manufacturers on account of other goods produced by him.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The Democratic Legislative caucus adjourned to-night without succeeding in the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. It was agreed to cast a vote in the joint convention to morrow, so as to prevent an election by the Republicans.

A letter in the *Alta Californian* from Mariposa county states that the Benton Mill Dam property in Mariposa has been swept away by a flood, and is a total loss. The last portion of the wreck went over the Crown Lead dam, two miles below, on the 10th instant. The work had just been completed, and cost nearly $30,000.

A telegram from Oregon City, Washington Territory, announces great damage in that section from a storm. The town of Monticello, on Coulitz river, was destroyed. The floods have caused serious damage to the telegraph lines throughout the country.

Flour dull at $7·50@8. Wheat, $2·50. Legal-tenders, 74½.

The Weather at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 16.—A heavy northwest snow storm set in yesterday morning, and continued almost the entire day, so that we now have about six inches of snow on the ground, and very good sleighing. Those who are fortunate enough to possess even a dry goods box on runners are out to-day enjoying it, for well they know it will not stay with us long. The jingle of bells is quite refreshing, and they are about as rare here as the jingle of our old-time currency. The weather is clear and cold.

Soldiers' Fair at Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 18.—The Fair of the Army of the Republic, being held at Union Hall, is crowded daily. There is a magnificent display of goods and trophies. General Hartranft was present last night, and met with an enthusiastic reception. He made a speech, and was afterwards serenaded at the residence of Mr. George Seigfried.

The Fair will realise three thousand dollars, which will be distributed to the families of soldiers here.

Earthquake in Vermont and New York.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 18.—At 8 o'clock this morning a very distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city, awakening most of the inhabitants, and lasting thirty seconds. It was felt throughout Vermont and in New York as far north as Whitehall, and throughout Canada, from Belleville, P. C. to Sackville New Brunswick.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city at 3 o'clock A. M.

Accident on Board the Ville de Paris.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—A dreadful accident occurred this morning on board the French steamship Ville de Paris. The hawser, while being wound around the windlass, gave way, injuring several of the crew. The injuries to some are feared to be of a fatal character.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Stocks lower Chicago and Rock Island, 98⅝; Reading, 95⅝; Canton Company, 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99⅞; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 117¾; Illinois Central, 133; Cumberland preferred, 127½; Missouri 6s, 98; Hudson River, 123½; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 108⅝; do. 1864, 104½; do. 1865, 105¼; Ten-forties, 100½; Seven-thirties, 104⅝. Gold, 132¾. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 110½ for three day's sight.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. for middlings. Flour dull; 4500 barrels sold—State, $8 60@10·80. Ohio, $10·50@13·10. Western, $8·50@14·60. Southern, $10·25@14·00. California, $12·25@13·50. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Oats firm. Western at 84. Barley advancing. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $20·75. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—Stockham vs. Dock. An action of trover, for the recovery of a half raft of timber. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Kollock, Administrator, vs. Kollock. An action on a promissory note and due bills. Verdict for plaintiff, $4587·08.

B. L. Hall vs. Henry R. Coggshall. Verdict, by agreement, for plaintiff, $1062·12.

Daniel Tinamy vs. City of Philadelphia. Verdict, by agreement, for plaintiff, $100, subject to a reserved point of law concerning the constitutionality of a bounty act.

Thomas Robertson vs. City of Philadelphia. This was an action to recover damages for injury sustained through the alleged negligence of the defendants. The plaintiff is a nurseryman by trade, having his nursery and hot-house at the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Coates streets, and the city gas pipes were laid in and near these premises. It is alleged that since 1858 these pipes have been badly out of repair, and the defendants, notwithstanding repeated notices of the matter by the plaintiff have persistently neglected to mend and put them in order. In consequence of this condition of the pipes, the gas escaped into the plaintiff's premises killed many valuable plants, and rendered the air in the house noxious, so that at times the plaintiff could not attend properly to his business; whereby the was injured to the extent of $10,000, which sum he claims in damages. On trial.

Osborn Conrad vs. Marcus Schamberger and Gustavus Schamberger. Verdict, by consent, for defendants.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. John Haizel, charged with perjury, in swearing falsely in this Court in regard to his liability as bail, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The United States vs. Enoch A. Newanger. In this case the defendant was charged with using an Inspector's brand and plate, and using a counterfeit brand and plate, with intent to defraud the Government.

Revenue Agent Miller testified—That the defendant was, in 1866 and 1867, a Revenue Inspector; and in May, 1867, he was suspended from office.

A letter from the Treasury Department was read, stating that the defendant had been discharged from his office as inspector on the 29th of May, 1867, and another man appointed in his stead.

A number of witnesses were called, who testified that they knew the defendant to have been an Inspector, and to have inspected and marked liquor for Patterson, Cole & Co., No. 83 N. Second street, and for Adams, No. 1238, Water street, and several of them testified that they knew him to have inspected and branded as late as August, 1867.

Mr. Mershon testified that he was appointed Inspector of the First District on May 29, and acted as such from June 10, and that the defendant was his predecessor.

Without proving anything further, the case for the United States was closed. The defense offered no evidence. The Court instructed the jury that as no proof had been made of notice to the defendant that he had been suspended from office, their verdict should be one of acquittal. Verdict not guilty.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning was taken up in the trial of Isaac Lassel and Samuel Braddock upon the charge of conspiracy to cheat and defraud Benjamin D. Johnson, and of making false pretenses in pursuance; and as part of such conspiracy it was alleged that on February 1, 1867, they conspired together for the purpose of defrauding Mr. Johnson of certain bank shares and city bonds, for a represent to him that Lassel had obtained a highly valuable patent right for an invention known as "Lassel's Patent Lubricating Oil," and that Braddock had bought this patent right from Lassel for $10,000, for which a receipt was given; and by these representations to induce him to buy part of the right. And they did make these representations to Mr. Johnson, and produced a receipt for $10,000 from Lassel to Braddock, given for this patent, and also certain certificates of the great value of the patent; and did induce Mr. Johnson to buy.

These representations were all false, the patent being utterly worthless; the receipt was false, and given for the fraudulent purpose, and the certificates of the value of the patent were false and fraudulently obtained; and the whole transaction was corrupt and unlawful.

Samuel Braddock was on trial alone. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning's session was taken up in the trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Peacham, upon a charge of seduction, in which the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. Government loans were a fraction higher. 100¾ was bid for 10-40s; 111½ for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for June and July 7·30s; 108¾ for '62 5-20s; 104¾ for '64 5-20s; 105½ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 98½, and old do. at 95.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 49¾@49¾, no change; Reading at 47¾@47¾, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, a decline of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 51½, an advance of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 33, an advance of ¼; and Camden and Amboy at 126½, no change. 26 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57¼ for Minehill; 25¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 42½ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 11¼, no change. 73¾ was bid for Second and Third; 18¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25¼ for Spruce and Pine; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 26¾ for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 130@131½, an advance of ½. 103 was bid for Seventh National; 110 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 29 for Manufacturers'; 70½ for City; and 61½ for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30¾, an advance of ¼. 12½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133½; 11 A. M., 133⅝; 12 M., 133¾; 1 P. M., 133¾.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at 6 per cent. on call, and more is offered at this rate than can be used. Commercial bills are more salable, and there are many names which could be placed at 7 per cent. Paper not well known can only be used at high rates. The approaching quarterly statement of the banks, and the demands growing out of the settlement of the year's business, will probably be met without disturbing the market. The sluggish movement of cotton, and the early return of capital from the West, leaves the banks much stronger than was anticipated before the marketing of the crops commenced. The banks, after three months of active business, show an increase in their surplus of reserve of $1,500,000."

—The N. Y. *Times* this morning says:—

"The House of Representatives of the United States have refused, by the emphatic vote of 93 to 55, to even suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the well-studied proposition of Mr. Butler to pay the principal of *any part* of the funded debt of the United States in paper. On a square vote it is doubtful whether 40 members, in a full House of 187 members, could have been brought to vote for such a proposition. It is also worthy of remark that the repudiating feature of Mr. Butler's cautiously-worded so-called resolution seems designed to apply only to the 5-20's of February 22, 1862, and this only by a mere technical construction of an act, passed when gold was only worth 1 or 2 per cent. premium, and which expressly provided and pledged the means in gold to pay the interest and extinguish the principal of the loan. All the subsequent loan acts of Congress recognize the authority to pay the principal of the 5 and 6 per cent. funded stocks in coin. No class of bonds of the United States, from the foundation of the Government to the present time, bear the written pledge on their face of the reimbursement of the principal in coin, for the sufficient reason that no other tender has ever been contemplated, and no other tender ever made in payment of principal when due, much less under the option of the Government to pay before maturity."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The fact that the Senate Finance Committee have declared themselves unanimously in favor of the House bill suspending the further contraction of the currency, may be accepted as sufficient to insure its passage, and in this light it was regarded on the Stock Exchange and among the banking and mercantile community yesterday afternoon. The result was a buoyant market for securities of all kinds, and Erie in particular among the railway shares, a special cause for the strength of the latter being the proposed arrangement by which the three trunk lines will be enabled to economize their current expenditures and consolidate their earnings to their mutual advantage. The large earnings of the railways during the year, the aggregate being considerably in excess of those of last year, notwithstanding the depression in trade, have inspired confidence in the growing value of railroad property, and hence speculation, although quiet, has been mainly in favor of a rise for some months past, and the indications are now favorable to higher prices. The bears admit there is a probability of a rise, but argue that stocks will be a good sale at the advance, and they are acting their views accordingly. Meanwhile the knowledge that there will be no further curtailment of the volume of legal tender notes is restoring confidence in values all over the country, and Wall street will be the first to feel the benefit of the change for the better.

"There is increasing ease to note in the money market, the supply from the banks to the leading dealers in Government securities and other first class houses being in excess of the demand, at six per cent., although seven per cent. is the rate generally asked for loans on miscellaneous collaterals. There is a perceptible falling off in the inquiry for discounts, and both at the banks and on the street first-class commercial paper passes with a moderate degree of freedom. In the open market it is quoted at 7@8 per cent. and the second grade, consisting of good but not prime names, at 9@10. The banks are still confining themselves to the accommodation of their customers at the legal rate, their preference being to employ their surplus funds on call."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New..d b	98⅞	200 sh Read R.....s60.	47⅝
$2500 do. New..d b	98⅞	200 do.s30wn..ls	47⅝
$500 do. O.d..d b	99	100 do.s60wn..ls	47⅝
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s.....	99	100 do.....	47⅞1
5 sh Comw'l'th B.....	62	500 do.....b60.	47⅝
12 sh Penna R.....	48¾	300 do.....ls.c.	47⅞1
77 do.....ls.	49⅞	55 sh Phil & E.....	28
5 sh Leh N stk.....c.	30¼	100 sh Ocean Oil.....	3·69
69 sh Leh V R.....ls.	51½	100 do.....	3·69
5 sh N Penna.....	33		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111¾; old 5-20s, 108¼@108¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 104¼@104¾; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 107¼@108; do., 1867, 107¼@108¾; 10-40s, 100¾@101; 7·30s, June, 104¾@105; do., July, 104¾@105. Gold, 133¾@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133¾@133⅝; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¾@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¾@108¾; do., 1864, 104¾@104¾; do., 1865, 105¼@105¼; do. July, 1865, 107¼@108¼; do. July, 1867, 107¼@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 100¾@100¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104¼@104¾; 3d series, 104¾@104¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Alabama Claims.

From the N. Y. Times.

No actual progress seems to have been made towards bringing our claims upon England for the depredations of the *Alabama* to a conclusive hearing. The correspondence between the two Governments shows not only that no progress has been made, but that the position taken respectively by the two Governments renders it almost impossible that any should be made towards a settlement by arbitration.

When the new British Ministry came into power, one of the first acts of Lord Stanley was to reverse Earl Russell's action, and to inform our Government that he was willing thus to attempt the adjustment of these claims. Mr. Seward, in reply, said that we should expect the recognition of the Southern Confederates as belligerents by the English Government to be also submitted to arbitration.

This was peremptorily refused by the British Secretary; and in the course of the correspondence which ensued, Lord Stanley said that the precise question on which Great Britain was ready to go to arbitration was, "whether in the matters connected with the vessels, out of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen, the course pursued by the British Government, and those who acted upon its authority, was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good, either in whole or in part, the losses of American citizens."

Mr. Seward virtually authorized the acceptance of this proposition as sufficiently comprehensive, but with the understanding that the Government of the United States "would deem itself at liberty to insist before the arbiter that the actual proceedings and relations of the British Government, its officers, agents, and subjects, towards the United States in regard to the Rebellion and the Rebels, as they occurred during that Rebellion, are among the matters which are connected with the vessels whose depredations are complained of."

This of course implied that, in prosecuting our claims for losses by the Alabama, we should feel at liberty to urge the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents by the British Government, as among the grounds of our claim—inasmuch as it was one of the reasons for the depredations of the Alabama. Mr. Seward sought thus to bring "recognition" into the case, if not as a matter for direct arbitration, as one of the reasons for claiming damages for other acts.

The latest letter of Lord Stanley distinctly refuses to admit this construction of his former proposal. He says that the British Government "cannot depart, directly or indirectly, from their former refusal to refer to a foreign power to determine whether the policy of recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiation was made." Any arbitration that is had must proceed "on the assumption that an actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States," and it would be for the arbiter to decide whether, on that assumption, there had been any such failure of duty on the part of the British Government as would make them responsible for losses by the Alabama and other vessels of her class.

This despatch bears date November 15; what reply it has received we have yet to learn. It seems clear, however, that the arbitration cannot proceed on the basis proposed by Mr. Seward. Whether that proposed by the British Government, which does not strike us as illiberal, shall be accepted, or whether other measures shall be resorted to to obtain redress, is a point which will soon demand the decision of our Government.

The Coming Political Revolution at Home.

From the N. Y. Herald.

At the time of the Connecticut State election last spring, when the Republicans put a humbug showman upon their ticket for Congress, we predicted that the people, already beginning to be dissatisfied with the policy of the radicals, would repudiate the party thus abusing its power and reject the whole of its candidates. The result verified our prediction, and the rebuke administered to the Republicans was so severe that we at once discovered in it the indication of a coming political revolution throughout the country, directed against the atrocious legislation of the radical Congress. In the elections that followed in Maine and California, and subsequently in Pennsylvania and Ohio, this revolution began to take form and substance, and, despite the desperate efforts of the Republicans to account for their sudden reverses on the plea of local issues, or the indifference of their supporters, occasioned by over confidence in their own strength, it became evident that a deep feeling was at work among the people, and it seemed as if the doom of radicalism were already sealed.

The tremendous change that followed in the votes of the States holding their elections in November, and especially the disastrous overthrow of the radical State ticket in New York, and the complete annihilation of the party in the metropolis, put the matter beyond question or dispute, and so alarmed the radical leaders as to summarily stop the impeachment agitation in Congress. It is clear, however, that the Republicans still remain resolved upon carrying out their reconstruction policy at the South, and will persist in their efforts to bring the Southern States back into the Union under the political control of the brutalized and ignorant negro population, in order that they may add to the strength of their party in the approaching Presidential election.

Under these circumstances we predict the culmination in November next of the political revolution of which we have already felt the first shock. From all the symptoms that surround us it is easy to foresee that the violence and folly of Congress, in forcing upon the country a policy entirely foreign to our institutions, and in conflict with all our ideas of freedom, justice, and generosity, will unite the people upon the Democratic and conservative nominee for the next Presidency, and that he will be elected by a large majority. The radicals may hope to save themselves by calling to their aid the great name of General Grant; but if that distinguished military leader should accept a nomination upon the African supremacy platform of the present Congress, he will be defeated at the polls as easily as Chase or any other candidate would be. The principles that agitate the country at the present time are stronger than men, and no personal popularity can for an instant blind the eyes of the people to the importance of the issue. The reconstruction policy to which the radical party promises to adhere is an atrocious outrage upon civilized society. It degrades the white race, and, by giving political power into the uncontrolled posession of hundreds of thousands of ignorant and debased negroes, breaks down all the safeguards of society, obliterates the progress of half a century, reduces ten States of the Union to a condition of African barbarism, and demoralizes the national Government. It is against this policy that the people will record their votes, and it is to save the country from these evils that they will defeat the radical Presidential candidate next fall, whoever he may be.

We do not believe that General Grant will consent to represent such a party or such a policy in the important canvass of next year. He is shrewd and sagacious, and as he begins to comprehend the coming revolution he is indicating through his nearest friends his unwillingness to stand upon such a platform as the radicals are preparing for him. In this he is right. The election of 1868 would be but a repetition of that of 1852, although on a broader and grander scale. Scott, a popular and renowned soldier, was defeated by the almost solid vote of the Union—four States only casting their electoral vote for him, although his opponent was a New Hampshire nonentity, unfit for the position, without any political reputation in his own State, and unknown to the rest of the country. The overthrow of the radical negro supremacy candidate next year will be as complete as that of the Whig nominee in 1852. It is to be hoped that General Grant may be spared the pain of such a defeat, and that the conservatives and Democrats may put before the country a more desirable man than poor Pierce. In proportion as their success is assured they owe it to the nation to present none but a patriot and statesman for the suffrages of the people.

The Fall in Gold.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The decline in the premium on gold to 133¼, is an advance of the value of the paper dollar of the Government and the banks to 75 cents in gold. Although gold touched 128½ on the 11th of May, 1865, and averaged 130 for a week afterwards, there has been no period since July, 1862, when it has stood for a month at as low a figure as it stands now. The principal cause of its present ebb is that the Government has recently paid out about $11,000,000 in gold, and on the first of January will disburse about $20,000,000 more, leaving the net hoard then in the hands of the Sub-Treasury but little over $80,000,000 in gold, which is at least $60,000,000 more than it should be, unless the Government means to use it immediately in resuming specie payments. We have already shown that our Government has twice as large a reserve of gold in proportion to its liabilities as the banks of this country or of England ever required to enable them to continue specie payments. If the Government should offer to resume to-morrow, it could hardly count and pay out more than $2,000,000 a day in redeeming the greenbacks which would be presented. Its customs receipts would amount to half a million a day, leaving the net drain only one and a half millions per day, at which rate it could stand a run upon its gold for fifty-four days, even if the whole country were so insane as to combine against the Treasury and present the last fraction of paper it owed. But it must be apparent that resumption would in a few days bring paper up to a par with gold, and that after that time no more notes would be presented.

Meanwhile, among the other agencies which are contributing to the decline of gold, is the greater clearness of the political horizon, and the certainty—increasing with each passing day—that the Southern States are rapidly reorganizing on a plan which, if not universally acceptable, will at least be peaceful, and will restore the Union on the sound and immovable basis of equal rights for all men, whether white or black, ignorant or learned, loyal or disloyal, rich or poor. It is pretty certain, also, that the Rebellion will have no political martyrs, whose blood might sow the seed for new harvests of malcontents and rebels. Mr. Davis will not be punished for fighting for slavery, nor will the country be convulsed with a displacement of the President because he opposes universal suffrage, which is his greatest and sufficient political crime. It is believed, also, that Congress will give steadiness to the tone of public discussion, which had run wild on financial questions, and that no inflation of legal-tenders, no repudiative measures, no suicidal onslaught on the national banking business, and no measures calculated to raise the rate of interest and depreciate the market value of the public securities, will be taken. These political causes, with a diminution of imports and increase of exports are combining, with the release of $30,000,000 of gold from the Sub-Treasury, to lower the premium, which may reasonably be expected to recede still further before the middle of January.

Imported goods and those manufactured from cotton and wool were first affected by the close of the war and the decline in gold, and hence dry goods and clothing are among those living expenses which have been first reduced. Provisions and breadstuffs remain at about the same prices as in May, 1865, when gold was at its present figure. Rents and real estate will be the last to come down. The uncertainty which prevails on the point whether the Government will do anything towards the resumption of specie payments, still delays business and represses enterprise in many directions. This state of uncertainty and distrust throws out of employment a large number of operatives and workingmen and women, and destroys the fruits of much labor and toil on our farms and in our mines and factories. Capital dare not run in debt when the currency in which the debts are to be paid is liable at any moment to be enhanced in value thirty per cent. Business men dare not invest when property, relatively to money, is liable to fall on their hands by such a ruinous percentage. Labor suffers and starves on account of the paralysis imposed on capital. If specie payments were at once and promptly resumed, few very serious changes in value would take place. The amount of gold which would come into circulation, out of its vaults and hiding places, would more than exceed the quantity of greenbacks which would be presented for redemption, and retired in consequence of resumption. Our currency, after resumption, would be as great in volume as now, or greater, and, consequently, prices would be nearly the same then in gold as they are now in paper. The business of the community would rapidly expand, every form of private and public credit would become more extended, and yet more sound, with a return to specie payments, and our business communities would enter at once on a career of great industry, activity, and prosperity. Under these circumstances the prime need of the hour is individual and national economy, and speedy resumption of specie payments. Hold on to your greenbacks. Their rise in value from this time forth until actual resumption must be as steady and sure as their fall in value under the disastrous influences of the Chickahominy campaign, and the other defeats and disasters of the war. He who has the greenbacks ought soon to be able to decline the gold.

Hard Times—No Work.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Winter has set in early and sternly; the markets are glutted with fabrics which are selling at low prices; 1867 has been a hard year for the manufacturers and merchants generally, because of a steady decline in the prices of goods, which constrained them to sell for less than the cost of stock, so that there is generally no profit on the year's business, and often a serious loss. Then the cotton crop has failed in large districts, and is, on the whole, below the average, while it sells for scarcely half its price a year ago. The corn crop is also below an average; hence high prices for bread and meat, with no corresponding advantage to the farmers, who cannot buy goods so freely as they have done. So business slackens where it does not stagnate, and thousands are out of work. We have complaints of consequent suffering and rapine in Louisiana, which was desolated by floods in spring, by yellow fever in summer and autumn, and badly damaged by the army-worm; while thousands vainly seek employment in this and we presume in nearly or quite every other city. Hence a very general and well-founded cry of hard times.

We believe a prompt return to specie payments, while it could not at once dispel the present trouble, and might even aggravate it, would enable us, at no distant day, to overcome it. For business pauses because profits have vanished. The manufacturer says, "If I buy stock and employ labor at present prices, my goods will not reimburse me for the outlay when they are ready to put on the market." In other words, a steadily declining market discourages production. But let us go right down to hard-pan, and the manufacturer will say, "Stock and labor are so cheap that I can take the risk of employing them in the production of goods, which cannot well fall below the rates which resumption has established." Then bricks may be made, lime burned, timber bought, and houses built; while now their erection is checked by the consideration that the structure which cost $14,000 last summer and would cost $12,500 now, will probably be worth but $10,000 after we get back to specie payments.

Of course, there are those who say, "Don't resume now, for we have bought lands, or houses, or stock, or goods, on credit, and must have time to realize before resumption." But, gentlemen! you must see that that argument, if good at all, will be good forever. The time can never come when there will not be thousands who have run into debt on an inflated currency, and will want resumption to wait till they can get out; or if they did, others would get in fully as deep as they are. It is a falling market that depresses business; let us go at once to the bottom, and we may confidently look for steady improvement thenceforward.

But what are the poor to do?

For years, under the stimulus of war, with its eager markets and high prices, they have been crowding into the cities. We judge that there will be one-third more inhabitants in the cities of the United States on the 1st of January, 1868, than there were on the 1st of January, 1861, while our rural population has scarcely increased at all. Hence, we have less grain, less cotton, less sugar, less tobacco, to sell abroad than we formerly had; while of manufactures we have scarcely exported any for years till very recently, when the low prices ruling here have caused a moderate revival of the foreign demand.

We hold it impracticable to support so large an urban population as we now have, at least while our wares and fabrics shall continue to be so largely imported. There must be a heavy diversion of our national energies from cities and traffic to rural districts and farming. We must carve more fields out of forest and prairie, drain, break up, and fertilize old ones, and largely increase the aggregate product of our soil. We should prefer, indeed, to shut out foreign fabrics, and increase the products of our furnaces and factories; and this, we trust, will, to some extent, be done; but this must be a work of time, and will be powerfully, desperately resisted by a very formidable party; so that the relief from our present trouble that seems nearest and readiest involves a heavy migration from the cities to the farms and prairies. And this cannot commence too soon.

General Hancock.

From the N. Y. World.

The prudence and patriotism with which General Hancock is administering the affairs of his department attest the wisdom of President Johnson in displacing his predecessor. General Grant's intemperate remonstrance was more creditable to the fidelity of his friendship than to the soundness of his judgment. While Sheridan was in command the department was never quiet. That meddlesome officer resembled the unfortunate people who never have good neighbors. He found himself under a constant necessity of doing strong acts; and the protests against his removal assumed that the department was so full of turbulent, mutinous spirits that only his vigorous hand could hold them in subjection. But when he left, the rebellious spirits seemed to depart with him, as the peace of a neighborhood is restored when the unfortunate family that always has bad neighbors moves away. General Sheridan's removal, which it was asserted, before it took place, would make him the next President, is much more likely to confer that honor upon his successor, if General Hancock continues to evince the consummate civil prudence he has thus far exhibited. It bids fair to place him among the small number from whom the Democratic candidate will be selected, while Sheridan's supposed claims have gone into a total eclipse.

For our part, we hope that a statesman of large civil experience may be run by both parties. We are not likely to need military abilities; or if we should, the Presidential mansion is not a fit place for the headquarters of a fighting army. Great measures of civil policy and administrative reform should stand in the foreground under the next President. There is no fitness in choosing a mere military man to discharge duties requiring great civil experience. But if the Republicans attempt to sway the canvass by the *éclat* of a military name, it may be expedient to neutralize the effort by putting a popular name into the other scale. If this necessity should be forced upon us, an accidental advantage may result from the Republican reconstruction scheme by affording a field to test the civil capacity of one of our most admired and meritorious soldiers.

The standing electioneering calumny of the Republicans, that every man who disapproves of their negro policy is a Rebel at heart, recoils against its authors when levelled at so bright a reputation as General Hancock's. For loyalty, gallantry, zeal, activity, and the solid value of his services, there was no officer in the Union army who, with equal opportunities, left so shining a record. If he had ever had a separate command, he might have acted a more prominent, but he could not easily have acted a more brilliant part. Separate commands were lavished on officers of a different school of politics. The Republican Banks had a separate command both in the Valley and in Louisiana, and he acquired everything but honor in both. The renegade Democrat, Butler, had separate commands, and made himself a butt of derision. Pope had a separate command, and his incompetency was demonstrated by the second Bull Run. Burnside had a separate command, and the result was his useless slaughter of our troops at Fredericksburg. Hooker had a separate command, and the result was his disgraceful defeat at Chancellorsville. The conservative Meade was promoted to a separate command by accident and a sudden necessity. He won the great victory of Gettysburg and was again subordinated. Democratic officers who were not servile enough to renounce or dissemble their principles, had no fair chance in the army. The crushing of General McClellan by political malice was a warning which disclosed to ambitious army officers a fatal rock in the channel of promotion.

Although General Hancock never had a separate command while the war lasted, there were but few directors of armies who blazed into such distinction as this brilliant subordinate. The Army of the Potomac, in which he served, always ranked as the first of our armies, and Hancock as one of its brightest ornaments. His purity of character, his patriotic ardor, his gallantry, alacrity, vigor, abilities, modesty, and good fortune, acquired for him a reputation which was never sullied by one breath of suspicion or one word of censure. Whenever it is said that conservative politics are inconsistent with vigorous, devoted loyalty, it is a sufficient reply to point to General Hancock, the esteemed and gallant representative of hundreds of Democratic officers and hundreds of thousands of Democratic soldiers. The surviving soldiers of the Army of the Potomac feel for him a warmth of admiring regard which the colder character of General Grant never kindled; and the people share the feeling.

General Hancock has thus far proved himself as judicious in peace as he was brave and brilliant in war. Under his administration, there have been no New Orleans riots; no insubordination in civil officers to give him trouble; no disaffection to his person, though he fills a most unwelcome office. He resorts to no strong measures, because the considerate equity of his administration disarms opposition. The turbulent and rebellious population which it was said that no hand less formidable than Sheridan's could control, and which he hardly succeeded in controlling by his constant acts of rigor and summary dismissals, is so spontaneously orderly and quiet under Hancock that, to all appearance, he could govern as effectually without an army as with. This contrast, so creditable to Hancock, illustrates the superiority of the Democratic method of dealing with the South. If General Hancock, when sent to execute an odious law, can govern with so little friction, how easily might loyalty be maintained in the South if the policy of the Government as well as its officers were conciliatory!

To illustrate the temper of General Hancock's administration, and his steadfast fealty to law, we copy the following statement from the New Orleans *Picayune*:—

"On Saturday night a father and son, known respectively in this community by the names of Simon M. Frank Wallache and Edmund F. Wallache, who for several months past have been proprietors of the sash and planing mills, called the Mariposa Mills, on St. Joseph street were arrested by the police, under a warrant issued by Governor Flanders, who had received a requisition for them from the Governor of the State of New York, they being indicted in the city of New York, it is alleged, with obtaining goods from merchants there, about eighteen months ago, to the amount of $100,000, by false pretenses.

"Saturday night Judge Cotton, counsel for the accused, sued out, before Judge Theard, a writ of habeas corpus, returnable this morning at 10 o'clock. It appears, however, that General Hancock learned late last evening of the simple fact of the issuance of the writ by a court of competent jurisdiction, and of the probability, under peculiar attendant circumstances, that the writ was not to be respected. He at once went in person to the office of the Chief of Police, about 6:30 o'clock, and told Major Williamson that he had learned that a writ of habeas corpus had been issued, and that owing to some illegality it was probable that it would not be obeyed. 'I will hold you responsible in this matter. Those prisoners must be produced. I believe you will produce them, but I will myself take the necessary precaution that they be produced. I have issued an order that the writ of habeas corpus is to be observed, and it shall be. I am here to protect the dignity of government, and the rights of the people as to life, liberty, and property must be preserved. So long as I am a power here, the law shall be respected. I know nothing, Mr. Chief of Police, about this case; do not know what these men are charged with; but it is sufficient for me to know and you to know that a writ of habeas corpus has been issued, and that writ shall be respected. I will sink the boat in the middle of the river with cannon that takes these men on board, and intercept any train of cars that carries them. If the law is not observed, who and what is safe? I may be taken away, you may or any of us may be. Justice must be upheld. I hold you, therefore, Mr. Chief of Police, responsible for the delivery of these men before Judge Theard, in obedience to that writ.

"The General then took his departure, and we felt as though we had listened truly to the defender of law and dignity of government. We don't remember of ever having witnessed a more impressive scene."

The proceedings in this case of requisition may be all regular, and the grounds of the arrest sufficient. Those are points on which General Hancock need have no opinion. But it is important that citizens of his district should feel that they cannot be dragged from their homes on criminal charges, and taken to a distant State to be tried, without good reasons. All that the habeas corpus will accomplish is to secure an examination of the grounds of arrest before an upright judge. If the arrest is warranted by the facts and papers, he will restore the prisoners to custody. But the firmness with which General Hancock sustains the writ, assures every innocent man in his district that innocence will insure protection at the hands of the local courts. What General Hancock establishes is a government of law, not of arbitrary force.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Announce a fresh importation o

LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
FUR BEAVERS,
ASTRACHANS,
VELVETEENS,
CHINCHILLAS,
TUFTED BEAVERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, a large and varied assortment of GOODS adapted for Men's and Boys' Wear. 11 19 1mrp

WILLIAMS, GRANT

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 12 4

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

In the Land is now Possessed by

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOU TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Li Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

GREAT REDUCTION,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

IN OIL PAINTINGS,
CHROMOS, AND
ENGRAVINGS.

MANTEL AND PIER

LOOKING GLASSES,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

11 1 2m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE.

A large portion of our Stock is entirely new, made expressly for our

HOLIDAY SALES.

NEW GOODS CONTINUALLY RECEIVED.

Our Stock of WATCHES AND DIAMONDS is unusually large, and the prices as low, if not lower, than they can be purchased in this city.

BRIDAL PRESENTS in great variety. 5 1]4p

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ISAAC K. STAUFFER,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

NO. 148 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

An assortment of

WATCHES,
JEWELRY.
SILVER AND
PLATED WARE,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AT VERY LOW PRICES. [12 11 wfm3t

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22. S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.

GEORGE SHARP,

Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

☞ Will remove to our new Store, No. 1212 Chesnut street, about May 1, 1868.

FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

FURS

Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

10 26 2mrp] ABOVE ARCH.

JAMES REISKY.

PATENT ELASTIC

VENTILATING INNER SOLES.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY FOR COLD OR SWEATY FEET OR CORNS. They relieve RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA. They absorb and remove the PERSPIRATION inside of RUBBER BOOTS.

To know their merits they must be worn.

Retail Price, $1.00 per pair. Sold by all retail Boot and Shoe Dealers

E. A. HILL, Proprietor, Boston, Mass. Henry Ellis, No. 16 Warren street, N. Y.; F. & J. M. Jones, No 109 Commerce street, Philadelphia, Wholesale Agents. 12 9 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS,

WILD RASPBERRIES,
PEACHES,
PLUMS
TOMATOES IN GLASS JARS AND CANS.

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14] WALNUT AND EIGHTH STS.

NEW FRUIT.

Double and Single Crown, Layer, S edless, and Santana RAISINS.

CURRANTS, CITRON ORANGES,
PRUNES, FIGS, ALMONDS, ETC,

ALLEN C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries.

1 17rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

NEW CITRON, CHOICE QUALITY, 35 CTS.

NEW CURRANTS, Choice Quality, 15 cents.

NEW RAISINS, for 22 cents to 60 cents.

CHOICE SULTANA RAISINS.

PURE SPICES, CIDER, COOKING WINES, AND BRANDIES, at

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

2 10 12t No. 118 South SECOND Street.

CARPETINGS.

FALL STOCK OF CARPETINGS.

Just Opened, a Full Assortment of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

3 PLY INGRAINS,

AND EXTRA SUPERFINE INGRAIN CARPETINGS.

OIL CLOTH, 12, 18, and 24 feet sheets.

COIR MATTINGS, RUGS, Etc.

J. T. DELACROIX,

NO. 37 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

11 1 fmw3m Above Chesnut.

BLANK BOOKS.

HIGHEST PREMIUM AWARDED FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers, Steam Power Printers, and Stationers.

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS AND COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY constantly on hand. 11 4 mwfm

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-seventh account of THOMAS CADWALADER, Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, arising from that portion of the Estate belonging to Schedule B, annexed to the indenture of partition in the said Estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in Deed Book G, W. C., No. 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 23, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
W. D. BAKER, Auditor.
12 13fmw 5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ROBERT WILSON vs. SARAH JANE WILSON.
June Term, 1867. No. 15. In Divorce.
To Sarah Jane Wilson, respondent:—You will please take notice of a rule granted in the above case, returnable SATURDAY, December 28, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed.
JAMES W. PAUL, Attorney for libellant.
Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1867. 12 18 wfm4t

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1226 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 22

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

600 ARCH STREET. 600

GRIFFITH & PAGE.

PATENT BIRD CAGES.

FINE SKATES.

BLACKING TABLES.

BOOK SHELVES.

BRITANNIA WARE.

WRITING DESKS.

WORK BOXES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. [11 3 fw 3

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand

12 2] Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.

General Grant's Famous Letter in Behalf of Stanton and Sheridan.

The Speaker laid before the House to-day a communication from General Grant, inclosing the correspondence relating to the removal of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton as Secretary of War, and also the removal of Generals Sheridan and Sickles. Nearly all the correspondence has heretofore been published, but the following is the private letter of General Grant to the President, about which so much curiosity has been expressed.

[PRIVATE.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1867.—His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir:—I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do the great danger to the welfare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed. First. On the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will, without the consent of the Senate. If is but a short time since the United States Senate was in session, and why not then have asked for his removal if it was desired?

It certainly was the sentiment of the legislative branch of the government to place Cabinet ministers beyond the power of Executive removal, and it is pretty well understood that so far as Cabinet ministers are affected by the Tenure of Office bill it was intended especially to protect the Secretary of War, in whom the country felt great confidence. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second. On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the Fifth Military District, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is universally and deservedly beloved by the people who sustained this government through its trials, and feared by those who would still be the enemies of the government. It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as General Sheridan did during the Rebellion; and it is within the scope of but few in this or any other country to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered.

Almost, if not quite from the day he was appointed District Commander to the present time, the press has given out that he was to be removed, and that the administration was dissatisfied with him. This has emboldened the opponents to the laws of Congress within his command to oppose them in every way in their power, and has rendered necessary measures which otherwise may never have been necessary.

In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend, desiring peace and quiet, and the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is, in my opinion, more than the loyal people of the country—I mean those who supported the government during the great Rebellion—will quietly submit to, to see the very man of all others who they have expressed confidence in, removed. I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, and feeling that I know I am right in this matter.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

Among the papers is a letter to General Grant from Major-General Sheridan, dated New Orleans, January 25, 1867, in relation to matters in Texas, and particularly referring to the condition of Union men and freedmen in different parts of the State, which he says is truly horrible. He says the government is denounced freedmen are shot, and Union men are persecuted, if they have the temerity to express their opinions. This letter General Grant, under date of Headquarters Armies of the United States, January 29, 1867, indorsed as follows:—

"Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War."

Attention is invited to that portion of the within communication which refers to the condition of Union men and freedmen in Texas, and to the powerlessness of the military, in the present state of affairs, to afford them protection. Even the moral effect of the presence of troops is passing away, and a few days ago a squad of soldiers on duty was fired on by citizens in Brownsville. In my opinion, the great number of murders of Union men and freedmen in Texas, are not only, as a rule, unpunished, but uninvestigated, and constitute practically a state of insurrection, and believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberty and property of her citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas to secure these ends. The necessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored.

If resorted to, it should be limited in its authority and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free and unrestricted, until they prove their inefficiency on unwillingness to perform their duties. Martial law would give security, or comparatively so, to all classes of citizens, without regard to race, color, or political opinions, and could be continued until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is restored to its full relations with the Union. The application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all, and, if necessary, can be extended to all.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, General.

Report of the Senate Finance Committee.

The Senate Committee on Finance, in the report made to-day, remark it should be the effort of Congress not merely to declare and obey the existing law, but to adopt a comprehensive policy that will preserve the public faith, restore confidence to the people and stability to our business interests, and yet will appeal to the sense of justice of the people, if it is unhappily drawn into the arena of party politics. Financial matters ought not to be in any sense partisan, but they may become so unless Congress can adopt a policy meeting all the requisites named. The contest on these most delicate and difficult questions may be transferred to the hustings, where the heat of party strife may lead to dangerous results.

The committee examine at length the provisions of the bill, state the condition of the public debt, and then, taking up the question as to whether the 5-20 bonds are redeemable in any other money than the coin of the United States, say the duties on imported goods and interest on the public debt are by law excepted from the legal tender clause. This implies that the principle of the debt is not excepted. The construction drawn from the payment of previous loans in gold is answered by the fact that the act under which these bonds were issued expressly declares that a note shall be lawful money as well as gold, and shall be receivable in payment of the public debt.

The argument that a construction was put upon the law by the agents of the United States is answered by the fact that this was not a mutual construction, recognized by both parties as a part of the contract, but was rather an opinion based upon a supposition of a state of facts which, when the five years expired, did not actually exist. It is clear that if the bonds are payable, when due, in legal tenders, they are redeemable after five years from the date, in the same kind of money. The word "payable" imports a duty or obligation which must be performed at the time stipulated.

The "redeemable" implies a discretionary power, which may or may not be exercised. But the same kind of money in the same mode tendered will redeem a note or pay a note. The committee have deemed it their duty to present the argument in favor of redeeming the bonds in legal tender notes, for it cannot be concealed that this construction has been adopted by many who disclaim all purpose to evade the public engagements; still the admitted fact remains that these bonds were generally taken upon the supposition that they would be paid in coin, that this was expressly declared by the authorized agents of the government in negotiating the loan.

That such declaration must have been known by Congress and was not negatived; that it was sanctioned by three successive Secretaries of the Treasury; that upon the faith of it the bonds have been continually higher in market value than the notes, and that a public sentiment, both in this country and in Europe, would regard it as a breach of public faith—public credit is so sensitive a quality that time cannot restore it when impaired. It is better far to forego a doubtful privilege if, in the judgment of impartial men, we have no right to exercise it; but the doubt should be promptly removed. The discussion of the question manifestly impairs the public credit, and until it is settled no new loan can be negotiated.

The public mind becomes accustomed to the idea of repudiation, and the wildest schemes of paper money, worthy of the days of George Law, poison the fountains of public and private credit.

It has, the committee say, been proposed by Congress, by joint resolution, to declare that the 5-20 bonds are redeemable only in gold. This, instead of settling the question, will only create divisions and parties, and the resolution, when passed, will be subject to agitation and repeal. These considerations induce the committee, without deciding the question, to propose a substitution of new bonds, clear and explicit in their terms, for the 5-20 bonds as they become redeemable.

This exchange must depend upon the voluntary consent of the holder; but it is believed that the great body of them will readily make the exchange, and that the government will be able to sell the new bonds at a rate that will redeem or purchase an equal amount of the 5-20 bonds. It is the manifest interest of the bondholder, as well as of the tax-payer, to have his right clearly defined, and that Congress, after full consideration, should so settle them that they will not be affected by any uncertainty as to the manner of their payment. If this exchange is refused by the bondholders, it will be time enough to determine whether, by the condition of his bond, he may not be paid in lawful money.

The plan proposed established the maximum of currency at the amount fixed by law, and may be diminished by payment for taxes and its conversion into bonds. These processes would, it is believed, rapidly restore our currency to the standard of gold without the severe disturbance and uncertainty caused by the present system. When the restored credit of the government advances the market value of our bonds to the gold standard, specie payments may be resumed and maintained.

This plan is in accordance with the uniform practice of our government prior to July 1, 1863, and of Great Britain during the long period of the suspension of specie payments from 1797 to 1823. The holder of the paper money paid out was allowed at any time to convert it into a bond or annuity. The notes forced upon the people during a suspension of specie payments were never allowed to be of less value than other securities held by public creditors.

The committee are of the opinion the time is not distant when it will become the duty of Congress to repeal so much of existing laws as make the United States notes a legal tender in payment of debts either public or private. This provision was adopted with extreme reluctance, and under the pressure of overwhelming necessity.

The committee having stated their views upon the different propositions of the bill, add that they do not consider this measure as embracing all the financial measures demanded by the public interest, but they present it in the hope that it may not be embarrassed by other financial problems now exciting general discussion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE SCHOOL LOAN OF ONE MILLION.—A communication was sent to Councils on Thursday, from the Board of School Controllers, inclosing a statement showing the expenditures made out of the $1,000,000 school loan, passed December 1, 1864, the location of houses, amount paid for their construction, ground rents, etc.:—

Sections.	Local'n of Sch'l House.	Amounts paid.	Appropriat'n to Section.	Purchase of Lots.	Annual Ground Rents.
1.....	Morris street.....	$15,593 67	$40,000	.....	$192
1.....	Ninth and Tasker.	15,059 75	.....	.....	280
2.....	Carpenter street..	27,574 06	35,000	.....	.....
3.....	Chris'n & Grover..	13,536 62	30,000	$12.0	150
4.....	12th and Fitzwater	11,478 04	25,00	.....	594
5.....	.....	.....	55,000	.....	.....
6.....	Crown and Race...	12 93 06	30,00	.....	.....
7.....	17th and Pine.....	17,681 80	35,000	8168	1190
8.....	Logan street.....	18,500 00	34,000	.....	1370
9.....	Nineteenth street.	21,073 17	40 000	.....	2795
10.....	Cherry street.....	.....	25,00	.....	382
11.....	Brook street.....	.....	29,000	4500	.....
12.....	Dillwyn street.....	7,707 20	34,000	.....	600
13.....	Sixth and Coates ..	32,837 50	58,00	.....	800
14.....	Melon street.....	12,270 92	50,000	.....	994
15.....	Coates street.....	4,011 99	.....	.....	.....
16.....	Wood street.....	3,856 83	.....	.....	594
16.....	22d and Brown.....	13,078 99	60,000	.....	.....
17.....	17th and Wood.....	13,338 72	.....	.....	694
18.....	4th above George..	10,214 61	20 00	1254	730
19.....	.....	.....	45,000	.....	509
15.....	Marlborough st....	18,45 00	35,000	.....	117
19.....	Huntingdon st.....	.....	20,000	.....	600
19.....	Fourth street.....	10,377 61	.....	.....	.....
20.....	7th and Norris.....	17,610 00	70,000	.....	.....
20.....	26th street.....	11,820 00	.....	.....	360
20.....	20th street.....	20,232 28	.....	.....	400
20.....	Mervine street....	15 000 00	.....	.....	.....
21.....	F. of Schuylkill...	15,238 40	2 0 00	.....	150
22.....	Centre street.....	10,000 00	11,000	.....	.....
23.....	Mechanicsville....	2,500 03	14,000	.....	27
23.....	Oxford.....	3,200 00	.....	.....	.....
23.....	Moreland.....	1,845 00	.....	.....	.....
24.....	White Hall.....	.....	.....	4,500	120
24.....	Hestonville.....	23,039 00	62 000	.....	90
25.....	Bridesburg.....	2,531 87	23,000	.....	.....
26.....	Frankford.....	5,085 74	.....	5,000	421
26.....	17th and Christian	.....	12,000	.....	645
27.....	Ludlow street.....	15,864 99	.....	.....	300
To reimburse City Treasurer.....		.....	49,603	.....	.....
Contingencies.....		7,036 86	15,592	.....	.....
		642 325 95	465,588	27,650	14,838

MEETING OF COMMON COUNCIL.—A Special Meeting of Common Council was held yesterday afternoon.

A communication was presented by Mr. Marcer from Judges Brewster and Thayer, in reference to the heating apparatus of the District Court room, complaining that the room was so cold that the Court could not be held. Referred to the Special Committee on Fire.

The ordinance appropriating $40,000 to the Park Commissioners for 1868 was taken up.

Mr. Hancock moved to strike out $40,000 and insert $20,000.

A motion was made to amend by making the sum $30,000.

The amendments were voted down, and the ordinance was passed as reported.

The ordinance making an appropriation of $369,700 to the Department of Water for 1868 was considered in Committee of the Whole, and amendments increasing the appropriation $19,300 were adopted. The bill as amended was reported to the Chamber.

A motion was made to reduce the item of $12,000, for coal for Delaware Works, to $9000, but no quorum voting a call of the house was demanded, when the Chair decided that twenty-seven members were present. The vote was again taken upon the amendment, when only twenty-six members answered. No quorum. The roll was again called, when twenty-seven, a quorum, answered. The vote was again taken, and no quorum answering, the roll was again called, and the Chamber adjourned.

A VETERAN SABBATH SCHOOL.—Last evening, with exercises of exceeding interest, was celebrated the fifty-seventh anniversary of the Third Baptist Church of Philadelphia, in Second street, opposite German. The church was decorated for the occasion in a handsome manner, the platform and gallery fronts being handsomely festooned with the symbol of civil liberty—the flag of our Union. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Peters, ex-Governor Pollock, and Rev. Mr. Cooper, the much beloved minister of the Berean Baptist Church, conducted the exercises. The scene was especially cheerful, and to look upon the bright and happy faces of some four hundred children, singing the songs of Zion, must have been gratifying to the large assemblage present. The vocal music of this church is somewhat celebrated. The children are trained in it by Mr. Edward G. Kingeland, as a pure labor of love, and in all the lower part of the city there is no church in which a greater number of fine juvenile voices is to be found.

The school, as we learn from the annual report, has an average attendance of four hundred pupils. Its library is a good one, and it owns a fine parlor organ. The children themselves have contributed $500 during the past year for charitable purposes. The addresses last night were of special interest, and very decided gratitude was expressed to Governor Pollock for his presence, and to Rev. Mr. Cooper, of the Berean Church, who came so long a distance to the aid of his fellow laborer, Rev. Mr. Peters.

A STATED MEETING OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY was held last night, in the basement of the Horticultural Hall. The attendance was quite good, and the display of flowers, fruits, and vegetables was large and very fine, there being baskets of the richest and most fragrant of flowers, and piles of vegetables, each one being a marvel in itself, and plates of luscious-looking fruit. The meeting was called to order at half past 8 o'clock. Thomas B. James presided. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The various committees reported as follows:—Committee on Fruit awarded the premium for the best six varieties of pears to Mrs. Loughlin, and favorably noticed three specimens offered by Mrs. Baxter; Committee on Vegetables awarded the first premium for the best six stalks of celery and the best six heads of lettuce to Gilbert Hewster; for the best of three varieties of potatoes (the Early Goodrich, Carter and Cusco) to Anthony Felton, and gave great credit to the same gentleman for his fine display of vegetables; Committee on Plants and Flowers awarded the premiums for the best table design, basket of cut flowers, hanging basket, and the special premium for the hanging basket of plants, to D. McQueen. After reading some other reports, touching upon the progress of the Society, which was stated to be in the highest degree successful, the meeting adjourned.

THE ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEER.—An election for Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department took place last evening, but up to a late hour the exact vote was not ascertained. Enough information was secured, however, to render it safe in assuming that James Pollock, of the Harmony Engine, was the successful candidate.

FIRE IN THE SIXTH WARD.—Last evening, about a quarter before 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in a large building at the corner of Front and New streets. The building, numbered 244 and 246 North Front street, is four stories in height. Adjoining on the north, No. 248, is a two-storied structure, and in the rear of it is a four-storied building connected with the corner structure. The buildings belong to Howard Worrell, who has a large spice and drug mill in the basement and first story of Nos. 244 and 246, and in the basement, first, and second stories of the large building in the rear of No. 248.

Messrs. Aub, Hackenburg & Co., manufacturers of sewing silk, occupy the second, third, and fourth stories of the corner building, and the third story of the rear building. W. J. Gordon, machinist, occupies the first floor of No. 248, and Messrs. Brauer & Brueckmann, cork manufacturers, have an office and storeroom in the second story of No. 248, and have their manufactory in the fourth story of the rear building. All the parties used valuable machinery and had heavy stocks on hand.

The fire broke out in the cork factory, in the fourth story of the rear building, and was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The flames were confined to that room, and considerable damage was done to the machinery for cutting cork, and the large stock of cork finished and in process of manufacture. The other occupants suffered severely by the water which was necessarily thrown into the building. The total loss by fire, water and smoke will probably reach $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance in city and Eastern companies.

CHARGE OF INTERFERING WITH A UNITED STATES OFFICER.—Before United States Commissioner Phillips yesterday, William Rose and Samuel McLaughlin had a hearing on the charge of resisting United States officers in the discharge of their duty.

John McNulty testified that the distillery at Twenty-fourth and Master streets was seized by Deputy Collector Kneass, for an alleged violation of the Revenue law, and that he was placed there as a watchman. Some time after he was taken away by a police officer, who conducted him to an Alderman's office, where, on complaint of the alleged owner of the distillery, he was bound over for being at the place without authority. Collector Diehl was informed of these proceedings, and when Deputy Marshal Sharkey went up with a writ to attach the distillery, he was resisted, and the witness McNulty also, who got access to the place by climbing a fence and into a window; and the Deputy Marshal broke a door open to effect an entrance. Rose and McLaughlin were bound over to appear at the next term of the Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER full and fashionable audience attended the Academy of Music to witness *Norma*. M'me La Grange and Massimiliani were especially fine in their parts, as usual, and we think the latter has improved his fine robust tenor voice. This evening, Donizetti's popular opera *La Favorita* will be presented, with a fine cast, including Miss Adelaide Phillips and Signor Brignoli.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mad'lle Fanny Janauschek appeared in *Adrienne Lecouvreur* last night, to a fair audience. To-night, *Lea's the Forsaken* will be played under the European title of *Deborah*. In this powerful tragedy Janauschek is especially praised by all of the critics who have witnessed her performance of the role.

To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Janauschek appears in Goethe's famous tragic play of *Egmont*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Adams appears in a great bill this evening. He enacts "Claude" in the *Lady of Lyons* and "William" in *Black-Eyed Susan*, supported by Miss Lizzie Price, Mrs. Walcot, Mr. Mackay, and the whole company. Next week *Ours* will be revived.

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM is still playing his new piece, the *Lottery of Life* to full houses. It might run for a month yet, but we are told that this is positively the last week of the satire.

EPH HORN and the new grand ballet of *Zozo* are both extremely popular at the New American.

THE LITTLE FOLKS will be glad to learn that the great Hanlon Brothers will perform all next week at the Academy of Music. They have a full pantomimic troupe to assist them.

Two new burlesques are to be given this evening at the New Philadelphia Opera House, on Seventh street, below Arch.

CARL SENTZ'S MATINEE of to-morrow afternoon offers the attraction of two splendid works of art, viz., Haydn's Savoyard Symphony and Mendelssohn's Concerto in G Minor, the latter to be performed by Mr. Thunder, who produced such an effect in it at the Mendelssohn Society's Concert. There are also Waltzes, Quadrilles, etc., of a lighter character, to be given.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7 19 | MOON RISES.....mor
SUN SETS.....4 34 | HIGH WATER.....7 17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEORGE N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, D. C. McCAMMON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor&Co.
Barque Alexander, Aimfelt, Gibraltar for orders, Workman & Co.
Brig O. C. Clary, Bryant, Neevitas, Isaac Hough&Co.
Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, Trinidad, S. & W. Welsh.
Sl'r Diamond State, Robinson, Baltimore. J. L. Ruon.
Sl'r W. Whildin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque John Bourton, Lindsay, 33 days from Rio Janeira, with coffee to John Dallett & Co. Left ship Westmoreland, Hammond, hence, discharging. Experienced very boisterous weather from lat, 32 N., long. 70 W.; split sails, etc.

WENT TO SEA.
Mr. Jeremiah Eldridge, pilot, reports the following vessels as having gone to sea on Monday morning:—Barques J. B. Pearson, for Gibraltar; Sam Shepherd, for St. Jago; Thomas, for Cardenas; brigs Carl Ludwig, for Genoa, and A. Milliken, for Cienfuegos,

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 18.—The N.E. gale and snow storm of the 12th prevailed without doing any considerable damage to the shipping, as far as heard from. The schr J. T. Hoyt, from Philadelphia for Washington, with coal, parted her chains on Thursday night and is ashore near the Lighthouse, high and dry at low water; crew safe.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater, viz:—Barque Thomas, from Philadelphia for Cardenas; brigs A. Milliken, do. for Cienfuegos; Delopea, do. for Bremen; C. Williams, from Charleston for Philadelphia; Daisy, 20 days from Liverpool for do., with loss of two seamen overboard and crew badly frosted; also, schrs B. H. Jones, from Jacksonville for New York; Mary Mankin, from Sorrano via Key West for do. (had heavy weather and head winds almost the entire passage); E. T. Smith, from Wilmington, N.C., for do. (has stern badly damaged by collision with a vessel in the harbor, will proceed to Philadelphia for repairs); G. W. Willey, from Drawbridge, Del., for New York; Cerro Gordo, from Lanesville for Philadelphia (leaking badly, has been supplied with extra crew and will proceed); Eva May, from Philadelphia for Boston; W. Seaver, from Jersey City for Virginia; W. A. Vail, from Baltimore for Brookhaven; Charles Comery, from Philadelphia for Boston; steamer J. Adger, from Charleston for New York (short of coal, and is being supplied); and steamer —— Terry.

Wind NE. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sameset, Greenleaf, hence 3d Oct. for San Francisco, was spoken 3d ult, lat. 15 N., long. 35.

Ship Sanspareil, McAlpine, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off Point Lynas 9 P. M. 29th ult.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 15th inst.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Wavelet, Britton, hence, in the river, Antwerp 2d inst.

Barque Jeanie, Brandes, hence, at Antwerp 29th ult.

Barque Frednces, Borshund, hence, in the river, Antwerp, 2d inst.

Barque Bessie Simpson, Murchie, hence for Antwerp, was in the Downs 2d inst., where she rode out the gale.

Barque Royalist, Tucker, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 3d inst.

Schrs V. Sharp, Sharp, and C. E. Jackson, Jeffries, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

Schr M. G. Farr, Maloy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.

Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, at Norfolk 14th inst.

Steamer May flower, hence, at Alexandria 13th inst., and sailed for Georgetown, D. C.

Steamer New York, Jones, for Philadelphia, sailed from Alexandria 13th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

HOW TO ASCERTAIN WHEN A HURRICANE OR CYCLONE IS AT HAND AND HOW TO AVOID IT.

1st—The indications of a hurricane or cyclone are fourfold and they are all easy of recognition. They consist of—

First—A falling barometer.

Secondly—Threatening aspect of the weather and the appearance of the heavens.

Thirdly—A heavy swell of the sea, even far heavier than is due to the existing wind or to the one which has recently existed about the ship.

Fourthly—A wind increasing in violence.

Whenever or wherever all these indications are found to occur simultaneously (but as a general rule not otherwise), one may well take it for granted that a storm of this sort (a cyclone) is impending; that in fact he is already in contact with its outer margin, and that it is time for him to immediately prepare and direct his ship accordingly.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

2d—It is this hemisphere the first thing that is to be done is to bring the ship by the wind on the starboard tack, shorten sail, deaden her way as much as possible, then determine carefully by the compass how the wind veers, or whether it veers at all. (The wind of a hurricane being always gyrating, an hour or so at the most will, in all probability, be quite long enough to accomplish this purpose.)

2d—If the wind be found to veer, by compass, from left to right, or to haul (as the veering of the wind from left to right is technically called), then keep the ship by the wind, or a little free on the starboard tack, and under as much canvass as would ordinarily be carried at any other time with the same force of wind, and continue to keep her by the wind, or a little free, however much the wind may change to the right, until the barometer begins to rise and the wind itself cease in violence (there need be no apprehension of the wind shifting in any other direction than to the right, with the ship situated and acting like the one in point).

4th—If the wind by found by compass to veer from right to left or to back (as the veering of the wind in this case is technically called), then run the ship off at once with the wind on the starboard quarter, note immediately the course that has to be steered to do so, and stick to that very course, no matter how much the wind may change to the left, as long as need be, or you can, owing to the vicinity of the land, or until the barometer begins to rise and the wind to cease in violence. A ship situated and acting like this case now in view will always find the wind to back.

5th—If the wind be found by compass not to veer at all, to remain steady at one particular quarter, then run the ship off at once (vicinity of land permitting), with the wind well aft on the starboard quarter, say so as to bring the wind within being two points dead aft; note immediately a course to be steered to do so, and stick to this very course, no matter how much the wind may change to the left, until the barometer begins to rise and the wind to cease in violence. A ship situated and acting like this now in view will, like the one last mentioned, always find the wind to back, and either of them may, by doing as directed, readily run herself into a gloriously fair wind, and thus turn the storm to a great advantage.

6th—In each of the before-mentioned (three) cases the ship, after following out the directions prescribed, finding the barometer to rise and the wind to cease in violence, may then be kept with the wind abeam on the starboard tack, irrespective of the direction which it may blow. No great while will now elapse before the centre or vortex will have passed entirely by you and at comparatively harmless distance; and thus all danger of any moment will have completely ended, and in each of these cases, too. By adhering closely to these directions, a fair wind and fine weather may be confidently expected in a large majority of instances.

WINDS ENCOUNTERED IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

WINDS SE.

If it veer to east steer North or N. NW.
If it veer to south steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer N. NW. or NW.

WINDS SE. BY E.

If it veer to the east steer N. by W. or NW. by N.
If it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer NW. by N. or NW. by W.

WINDS E. SE.

If it veer to the east steer N. NW. or NW.
If it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer NW. or W. NW.

WINDS E. BY S.

If it veer to the east steer NW. by N. or NW. by W.
If it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer NW. by W. or W. by N.

WINDS EAST.

If it veer to the northward steer NW. or W. NW.
If it veer to the south steer by the wind, starboard tack.

WINDS E. NE.

If it veer to the northward steer NW. by W. or W. by N.
If it veer to the southward steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer W. or W. SW.

WINDS NE. BY E.

If it veer to the northward steer W. by NW.
If it veer to the east steer by the wind starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer W. by S. or SW. by W.

WINDS NE.

If it veer to the northward steer W., W. SW.
If it veer to the east steer by the wind, starboard tack
If it veer not at all steer W. SW. or SW.

WINDS NE. BY S.

If it veer to the northward steer W. by S., SW. by W.
If it veer to the east steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer SW. by W. to SW. by S.

WINDS N. NE.

If it veer to the northward steer W. SW. to SW.
If it veer to the eastward steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer SW., S. SW.

WINDS N. BY E.

If it veer to the northward steer SW. by W. to SW. by S.
If it veer to the east steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer SW. by S. SW.

WINDS NORTH.

If it veer to the eastward steer SW., S. SW.
If it veer to the westward steer by the wind, starboard tack.
If it veer not at all steer S. SW. or S.

The first of any two courses given is generally the preferable one, but the second may be steered with safety.

ISAAC B. EVANS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
Naval Stores and Soaps
NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.,
ABOVE SIXTH.
For style, durability, and excellence of workmanship, our goods cannot be excelled. Particular attention paid to customer work, and a perfect fit guaranteed in all cases. 10 25fmw6m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, U. S. A., SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, December 21, 1867, for supplying this Depot with the following quantity of forage, viz.:—

225 000 pounds OATS.
350,000 pounds HAY.

The oats to be sound, free from dirt or chaff, and put up in good, strong sacks of not less than two (2) or more than four (4) bushels per sack. The hay to be sound, free from dirt and weeds, and well baled. The whole to be subject to such inspection as may be directed.

Delivery to commence within ten (10) days after the contract is awarded, and to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be designated. Proposals to be in duplicate, and endorsed by sureties, as usual.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or select such parts of bids as may be for the best interest of the service.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for the Delivery of Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Brevet Brigadier-General R. Saxton, Chief Quartermaster Third Military District.

GEORGE E. ALDEN, Brevet Major and A. Q. M.
12 16 6t

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 5 30 3m

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M, the 15th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:—

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas, west of longitude 103 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 29,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds.

Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:—

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor or each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker, and such other points on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General, C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.
12 3 1J11

HEADQUARTERS DEPOT OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Neb., November 20, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on Route No. 1, from Cheyenne, Dakota, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year, on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees, in the Territory of Dakota, west of longitude 101 degrees, in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver city.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000.)

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 4," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1, at Cheyenne, Dakota, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into, can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals

S. B. HOLABIRD, Lieut.-Col., Deputy Q. M. Gen., Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Chief Q. M., Department of Dakota.
11 30 1J

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1867.

"Light! More Light!"

The people of Philadelphia, from Richmond to the Neck, have taken up the cry of Goethe, and are earnestly demanding "Light, more light!" So long as the gas furnished us was good, so long as the flame was bright and steady, and we could detect an improvement over the days of tallow dips, the great majority of the people did not care particularly whether the Trustees opened their meetings to a committee of Councils or not. They did not care whether the books were kept straight, or whether the contracts were sealed proposals or open bids. That was a matter which they left severely alone. But now, when the light is dull, and the charge is high—when we pay more and get less than we ever did before, the people are naturally aroused to indignation. The sealing or unsealing of a proposal for coal was a matter of small interest, but when the contractor have furnished such wretched material to injure the eyes of all the eight hundred thousand citizens of the Quaker City, an astonishing increase in the interest felt in the management is perceptible. Until now, such a point is reached that some change is demanded. The present system is so inefficient as to make any change an improvement.

At the last meeting of Councils a bill was introduced directing the Mayor, on the 1st of March, 1868, to take possession of all the gas works, in behalf of the city; that the Trustees be abolished, and a Chief Engineer be elected by Councils, who would be directly responsible to that body for all his deeds or misdeeds. A motion to defeat the bill was lost by a vote of thirteen to twenty-one, so that it is probable it will pass. This plan is an improvement over the present arrangement. As matters are now constituted the Trustees elect all officers, they constitute a close corporation, answerable to no one for their acts, and having no responsibility beyond a prospect of not being reëlected. That is the sole punishment which can be visited upon them for corruption or inefficiency. The new plan would do away with this. It would make the officers all *pecuniarily* liable for any default in the duties of their offices, and, by making all the accounts open to public inspection, would soon enable Councils to correct any part of the system which might need amendment.

While, however, this is an improvement on the present system, there is a still better mode, in our opinion, of managing the supply of gas for the city than the one proposed. We refer to the system prevalent in Europe of selling out the contract for supplying that article to private corporations. That is to say, we favor the awarding of contracts for various portions of Philadelphia to regular companies, who will bid for it. Let the city be divided say, into four parts. Let her still own the various gas works, and then advertise for proposals to take charge of and run the whole system for say five years. By this means, if sealed proposals were rigidly demanded, the works would be taken, of course, by the party who would agree to furnish the gas for the least possible price. This would at once secure economy. By making the successful bidder enter into bonds for the faithful performance of his duty, and by so arranging the bonds that, in case of the failure of the contractor to supply a good article at the fixed rates, a heavy forfeit and an avoidance of his contract would result, we would secure a first-class article, instead of the wretched, flickering, dim glare, which tortures the eyes and disgusts any one who attempts to read. By this means, the works would become a handsome profit to the city, and not, as now, a continual expense and annoyance.

It is a well-established fact that a private individual can conduct an enterprise at a much lower rate than a public corporation. The reason for this is clear. He devotes his time to his own interests, and does all he can to secure economy; while in the case of a corporation, especially public government, it is but one individual's profit to secure economy—in fact quite the reverse—so that much is squandered, and the work but illy done. Acting on this principle, the governments of the cities of Europe have long since adopted, and with great success, this plan. It is found to work admirably, with none of the difficulties or disturbances which we suffer by keeping the control of the trust in the hands of the city itself. The only objection to the proposal will be that it will deprive the politicians of a number of lucrative offices, and if that is an objection, the present inefficient plan had better be continued. Now that Councils are moving in the matter in favor of some reform, we hope that this plan will receive their attention. Experience has proved it far more satisfactory than with a Board of Trustees or the direct management of Councils. By it economy, good gas, and honest control are secured. But should it not receive the support of the members of both Chambers, we hope that the plan proposed last Thursday will pass. A reform is not only needed, but it is demanded. No talk about legality or the the loans of 1841 will avail. We hope that the question will be fairly met, and settled as the public good, and not private interests, dictates.

The Letter of General Grant.

At last the long-talked-of letter of General Grant to the President, in connection with the removal of Secretary Stanton and General Sheridan, is made public. We had always trusted Grant before, but we did so because of the eloquent loyalty of his acts, not his words. We now trust him as explicitly because of his declarations, as we did before on account of his deeds. The letter has a ring which will be musical to all the loyal in the land; and by the loyal we mean, with the General, "all those who sustained the Government through its trials." It is the plain, simple, and unequivocal utterance of a soldier whose heart is in the words he writes. In these days of rhetoric and turgid eloquence, it is a relief to have a public man express himself clearly and honestly, discarding all the would-be embellishments, and trusting entirely to the truth of his cause, with no excuse for his frankness save the grand sentiment, "I know that I am right in this matter." There is in all that Grant has done and said a disgust for technical attempts to defeat the popular will by the reasoning of an "astute lawyer." He is a man of sound common sense, and looks at the spirit, and not the letter, of the law. There are few sentiments which will find an echo as cordial in the popular heart as he secures when he says:—

"The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give it the effect intended by its framers."

His compliments to Mr. Stanton and General Sheridan are lavish encomiums, and the freedom with which he denies all right in the action of Mr. Johnson in waiting until Congress had adjourned before he removed them, is thoroughly characteristic of the man. There has nothing appeared which will so unite the hearts of the people in their confidence in the subjugator of the Rebellion, as will this letter to the President in defense of the leaders of the Republican party.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE STRUGGLE IS OVER!—AS THE meagre sheaves bowed to the main sheaf of the field, so the whole brood of imitation and counterfeit extracts have bowed to the *Sovereign Perfume* of the day—Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." They have gone to oblivion, where they belong.—*Rock Island Union.* 1t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

UNION BAPTIST FAIR,

AT CONCERT HALL,

Will Continue Open Until

FRIDAY NIGHT, DEC. 20. [12 16 4t

A FAIR FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, will be held in the Lecture Room of the

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
GERMAN STREET, BELOW THIRD,
Rev. A. CULVER, Pastor,

commencing on TUESDAY, December 17, and continuing for ONE WEEK. Proceeds to be devoted to necessary repairs and alterations to the Church building and the payment of outstanding liabilities. [12 14 7t

LADIES' FAIR.—A FAIR FOR THE sale of USEFUL and FANCY ARTICLES, in aid of the ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in the New Church Building, N. E corner of NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets, commencing on MONDAY, December 16, at 5 o'clock P. M, and continuing during the week.
Tickets of Admission—Season, 50 cents; Single, 25 cents; Children 10 cents; to be had at the door. [12 16 6t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting and an election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY, 13th of January next, at 12 M.
12 18 1j13 WILLIAM F. WEBB, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York,
The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full, in gold coin, on and after that date, at the Banking House of
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.
Above Coupons bought by BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents, No. 19 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE. [12 17 14t

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 431 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Insurance Company, and election of ten Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 6, 1868, between the hours of 4 and 6 o'clock P. M.
12 16 18t M. B. KEILY, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1867.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIXTY-NINE CENTS per share, as of July 1 last, payable on demand.
The dividend due to stockholders resident in this city, if not called for before the 20th instant, will be applied to payment of the amount demanded by the Receiver of Taxes for State Tax on assessed value of their stock. JOHN HOCKLEY,
12 12 6t Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 6 t 18 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 11 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M. B. B. COMEGYS,
12 13 fmwtj14 Cashier.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 9 mwf 14t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA Dec. 14, 1867.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. C. YOUNG,
12 13 mwtuj14 Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 14 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., and an Election for Directors upon the same day, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M.
12 16 mwf10t JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, Cashier.

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF STECK & CO.'S and Haines Bro.'s PIANOS, MELODEONS, Etc., *to suit the times.* 12 12 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NERVOUS HEADACHE, from whatever cause, debility, indigestion, costiveness, liver complaint or nervous disorders, will find a speedy and radical cure in Holloway's Medicines. They invigorate the constitution, restore the torpid energy of the stomach, stimulate the action of the bowels, cleanse the blood, and purify the secretions of the bile and liver. Sold by all druggists. 12 13 1uths8t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5mnw

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE GREAT REMEDY.—

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For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Hoarseness or Loss of Voice, Night Sweats, Sore Throat, Pains in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Palpitation or Disease of the Heart, and all Complaints of a Pulmonary Nature.

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COMPOUND SYRUP OF
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WILD CHERRY.

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia. 3 2 mwf

J. E. GOULD

OFFERS FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

STECK & CO.'S PIANOS,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. 12 11 2wdp

STILL IN THE ASCENDANT.

1214 CHESNUT STREET. 1214

We Defy Competition.

"THE CHEAP BOOKSTORE."

Good Fresh Stock at the Lowest Prices in the City.

Shakespeare, 8vo., in Genuine Turkey Morocco, $6.

ALL THE POETS AT THIS LOW RATE.

An immense stock of Gift Books, Standard Poets, Family Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Imported Toy Books, etc. etc., at

"THE CHEAPEST BOOK STORE IN THE CITY."

CATALOGUES NOW READY.

Everything in our Line Either at Wholesale or Less than Cost.

Call and look over our counters.

Store kept open until 10 o'clock each evening.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,

12 18 3t **NO. 1214 CHESNUT STREET.**

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

AT REDUCED PRICES,

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

Invite attention to their very large stock of

FINE WATCHES,
GOLD JEWELRY,
FRENCH CLOCKS,

AND FANCY GOODS,

Of their own importation, which they offer at

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED, IN ORDER TO DIMINISH STOCK.

JUST RECEIVED,

A very large invoice of ANIMALS' HEADS, for Halls and Dining Rooms.
Also, VASES from Herculaneum and Pompeii, and Curiosities from the Pyramids. 5 2d

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware,

AT

REDUCED PRICES. [12 18 12t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

N. C. COATES,

LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

A superior assortment of Britannia and Silver-plated Ware. Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery, Japanned, Tin, and Wooden Wares. Toilet Sets, Skates, Etc. Etc. Lamps and Chandeliers of every description, suitable for Churches, Halls, and Parlors; also, Skating Lanterns for sale.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Young Housekeepers will do well to call.
12 13 wsm3t No. 917 MARKET Street, Phila.

DELICIOUS CHRISTMAS GOODS!!

THE

Oldest Established House in the Trade in the City.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S.W. Cor. BROAD and WALNUT,

Offer to families and all lovers of good things the most choice stock of

FINE FAMILY GROCERIES

Ever opened and displayed in Philadelphia.

We are prepared to meet in prices and quality the most fastidious buyer of the time.

OUR TEAS, COFFEES, AND ALL STAPLES ARE OF THE BEST.

FINER DELICACIES, SUCH AS:

FRUITS, Fresh and Preserved and in Jelly,
HONEY, RAISINS,
CITRONS, CURRANTS,
FIGS, PRUNES,
PRUNELLAS, PICKLES,
SAUCES, CATSUPS,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
PATES DE FOIES GRAS, TRUFFLES,
GAME in great variety,
NUTS in great variety,
OLIVE OIL, MACCARONI,

And a host of articles too numerous to publish here, in endless variety.

FINE OLD STILTON,
CHEDDAR,
ROQUEFORT,
BRIE,
GRUYERE,
NEUFCHATEL,
CAMEMBERT,
PARMESAN,
PINE APPLE,
DUTCH HEAD, ETC.

Our Wines comprise the most Popular

BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE,
KUPFERBERG'S SPARKLING MOSELLE AND HOCK,
CLARETS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION,
Our own importation of our well-known TABLE SHERRY,
PORT AND FINE OLD BRANDY
In small casks of 120 gallons, or by the demijohn,
FINE CORDIALS
In great variety and genuine.
FINE HAVANA CIGARS
At low prices.

And don't forget that we sell ALMERIA GRAPES at 40 cents per pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

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Than any Book or Picture Store,
Established in this good City before,

IS PITCHER'S,

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Where latest FASHION MAGAZINE
And last new NOVEL can be seen.
Where all BOOK BUYERS can procure
The STANDARD WORKS in Literature.
Of STEREOSCOPES and STEREO-VIEWS,
TEN THOUSAND kinds from which to choose.
Of PRANG'S fine CHROMOS, large and small,
We have the LARGEST STOCK of all.
From MAGDALENA and the KID'S PLAY-GROUND,
To School Room Cards, can there be found,
All in FINE FRAMES of WALNUT or GOLD,
At LOWER PRICES than they ever were sold,
And where in order to provide
For NEW YEAR DAY and CHRISTMAS TIDE,
The choicest GIFT BOOKS will appear,
At this festive season of the year,
At PRICES REDUCED to such a point
That all competitors are out of joint.

Of Dickens' Works, in great demand,
A Stock is always kept on hand,
In paper and cloth, or in half calf.
There is nothing like Dickens to make you laugh.

Books sent by MAIL (when so desired)
To any distance that's required,
If all's PRE-PAID.

For sending any parcel out,
(The CITY limits or about),
NO CHARGE is made.

New Catalogues GRATIS, on application.
Or sent by MAIL all over the NATION, 12 18 6t

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CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A PIANO,
AN ORGAN,
AN OPERA GLASS
AN ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOK,
A MUSIC FOLIO.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER,

No 926 CHESNUT Street,

Has a large Stock of all the above, and has lately received new and handsome styles of PORTFOLIOS FOR MUSIC. 12 14 9t4p

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WM. E. HARPUR,

NO. 407 CHESNUT STREET,

Formerly over BAILEY & CO., 819 Chesnut street,

Offers a fine assortment of first-class WATCHES, for Ladies and Gentlemen; DIAMOND EAR RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, ETC. 12 18 6t

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, ss.—In Bankruptcy, at Philadelphia, the seventeenth day of December, A. D. 1867.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of THOMAS BUCKMAN Jr., in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee.
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.
To the Creditors of THOMAS BUCKMAN, Jr., Bankrupt. 12 18w3t

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE HANLON BROTHERS' SENSATION ENTERTAINMENTS WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW, 18

COMPLIMENTS

OF

THE SEASON.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

OF

VERY GREAT VALUE

FOR

VERY LITTLE MONEY,

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Have an extensive assortment of new and elegant GOODS, SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS CLOAKINGS, and DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at a still further reduction, thus affording to all an opportunity to purchase useful and elegant presents for the Holidays, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

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New Colored Photographs,
New Chromos,
New Engravings and
Paintings,
FROM LONDON, PARIS, AND ROME,
OF ENTIRELY NEW SUBJECTS, AT THE

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PICTURE FRAME WAREROOMS

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12 13 12t PHILADELPHIA.

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The Largest and Most Varied Stock of

Rare and New Confections of the Finest Quality,

NOW READY

For the Holiday Season.

BON BONS, IN RICH PAPERS,
BON-BONS, CONARAS,
BON BONS, VICTORIAS,
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS,
WHITE NOUGAT,
PISTACHE PASTE,
MADEIRA NUTS,
AMARACENES,
CHOCOLATENA,
STRAWBERRY CHOCOLATENA,
ST. NICHOLAS CHOCOLATE,
CRYSTALLINE ALMONDS,
DOUBLE VANILLA ALMONDS,
CHOCOLATE BEANS,
CHOCOLATE TOYS,

And an Immense Variety of Christmas Chocolates.

ALSO, A BRILLIANT IMPORTATION OF

BEAUTIFUL BOXES,

TOGETHER FORMING A DISPLAY UNPARALLELED IN

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

12 14smw3trp No. 1210 MARKET St.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of
$206 31 taking in exchange U. S. 6's of 1881.
$156 33 do. do. 5-20's of 1862.
$127 68 do. do. 5-20's of 1864.
127 68 do. do. 5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$101 33 do. do. 5-20's of '65, Jan. & July.
$151 33 do. do. 5-20's of '67, do.
$93 83 do. do. 5 3/10 cent. 10-40's. do.
$159 18 do, do. 7-3-10 Gy. June issue.
$153 18 do. do. 3-10 C. J July issue.
(For every thousand dollars)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867. 12 2 4p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of

USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1.

FIXTURES FOR SALE.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET,
12 10 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

STORE TO LET AND FIXTURES FOR sale, on Market street.
A large Wholesale Boot and Shoe House, intending to change their business on the first of January next, will rent their store, and transfer about $100,000 worth of good trade. A part or all of the stock will be disposed of if the parties desire.
All communications confidential. Address MORGAN," this office. 12 17 3t*

BLACK AND COLORED

VELVET

BEAVER CLOTHS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK VELVET CLOTHS,
PURPLE VELVET CLOTHS,
WHITE VELVET CLOTHS,
BLACK ASTRACHANS,
PURPLE ASTRACHANS,
GARNET ASTRACHANS,
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CASH ASSETS.....$1,000,000

ORGANIZED JUNE, 1864.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. PREMIUMS PAYABLE IN CASH. LOSSES PAID IN CASH. IT RECEIVES NO NOTES; AND GIVES NONE.

By the provisions of its Charter, the entire surplus belongs to Policy Holders, and must be paid to them in Dividends, or reserved for their greater security.

Dividends are made on the contribution plan, and paid annually, commencing two years from the date of the Policy.

It has already made two Dividends, amounting

$103,000·00,

An amount never before equalled during the first three years of any company.

FREE PERMISSION GIVEN TO TRAVEL IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE AT ALL SEASONS OF THE YEAR. NO POLICY FEE REQUIRED. FEMALE RISKS TAKEN AT THE USUAL PRINTED RATES, NO EXTRA PREMIUM BEING DEMANDED.

Applications for all kinds of Policies, Life, Ten Year Life, Endowment, Term, or Children's Endowments taken, and all information cheerfully afforded at the

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No. 408 WALNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

ELMES & GRIFFITTS,

MANAGERS.

Department of State of Pennsylvania.
CHARLES E. ELMES, late of Phila National Bank,
W. J. GRIFFITTS, JR. 10 23 ws2t4p

Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance effected the most reliable Companies of this city, and in the of New York, New England and Baltimore

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER

INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

Issues Policies of Insurance, after a careful inspection of the Boilers, covering all loss or damage to Boilers, Buildings, and Machinery arising from
STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.

The business of the Company includes all kinds of Steam Boilers, Stationary, Marine and Locomotive. Full information concerning the plan of the Company's operations, can be obtained at No. 430 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, or at any Agency.

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C. M. POND, Vice-President.
H. H. HAYDEN, Secretary.

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$50,000

Of the Capital Stock of a Company for Manufacturing ARTICLES OF PRIME NECESSITY AND LARGE CONSUMPTION.

When the above amount is subscribed and paid for, the business will be immediately started upon a liberal scale, as everything else is ready.

Satisfactory parties, who feel inclined to invest, when convinced of the advantages of the business, will be furnished with full and reliable information; such as will enable them to form a correct opinion of the whole operation. A thorough investigation will establish its merits, and conclusively prove that it can be profitably extended to any amount.

Address ENTERPRISE,
12 12 6t4p Box 1258 Philadelphia P. O.

R. & C. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT Street,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND ELEGANT

FANCY ARTICLES,

Selected in Europe this season for their

NOVELTY AND BEAUTY,

ESPECIALLY FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [11 27 wfm12t

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,

Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.
Men's, Youths', and Boys'.

Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,

At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.
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CARD.—*We have made Overcoats a specialty this season. Having been fortunate in securing large lots of Choice Goods in Chinchillas, Esquimaux, Beavers, Castors, etc., etc., etc., Foreign and Domestic—late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture, we are enabled to offer them at prices less than some Goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years. They are selling rapidly, but are as rapidly replenished each day. Style, fit, and make equal to best customer work, at half the price.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 618 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Skating Jackets, } *Large Assortment.*

SUPERIOR READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT REDUCED PRICES.

OVERCOATS.

Worth $65·00.....Selling at.....$45·00
" 45·00..... " ..... 30·00
" 30·00..... " ..... 20·00

BUSINESS COATS.

Worth $40·00.....Selling at.....$25·00
" 35·00..... " ..... 25·00
" 30·00..... " ..... 20·00

PANTALOONS.

Worth $20·00.....Selling at.....$15·00
" 18·00..... " ..... 12·00
" 15·00..... " ..... 10·00

VESTS.

Worth $10·00.....Selling at.....$7·00
" 8·00..... " ..... 5·00
" 5·00..... " ..... 3·50

This great reduction in the prices of first-class Ready-made Clothing is made at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental.

SUGGESTIONS OF THE SEASON.—King Winter has waved his sceptre over the land, whitening the earth, bridging the streams, and turning the water-falls to pendent crystal. Upon animated as well as inanimate nature, the frigid atmosphere produces a marked effect. The blood is driven from the surface of the body back upon its inner fountains, and Chills and Fever, Rheumatism, Pulmonary Diseases, Biliousness, and unpleasant disorders of the stomach and bowels are apt to be the results.

Now, what is required to fortify the system against the attacks of disease thus engendered? Clearly a TONIC, which, acting through the stomach upon the circulation and the nervous system, shall redetermine the vital fluid to the surface, and brace the nerves of motion and sensation. But this is not all that is required. With the TONIC must be combined such ALTERATIVE and REGULATING agencies as will tend to keep the whole animal machinery "in good working order."

These three grand requisites of a winter restorative exist, in their fullest perfection, in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which are compounded of the purest vegetable stimulants and extracts, of the most genial and healthful roots, barks, and plants that the herbalists and botanists of the world have yet discovered.

THE FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE.—James Parton, in the history of the Sewing Machines, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, says:—"Without presuming to give an opinion with regard to the comparative merits of the various machines, we may say that we were exceedingly struck with the elegance and ingenuity of the *Florence*."

This is a commendation worth more to the reputation of the Sewing Machine than any "Fair" gold medal premium, because it is the opinion of a man of genius and extensive observation. We advise one and all to secure one for a holiday present. There is no better, none more beautiful, simple, or durable. Office and Salesroom, No. 1123 Chesnut street.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—Joseph Rosenbaum & Co., No. 4 6 Arch street, above Fourth, south side, offer their splendid assortment of Hudson's Bay Sable, Mink Sable, real Siberian Squirrel, etc., etc., at the most reasonable prices. Please give us a call. P. S.—No business transacted on Saturdays.

ALREADY the demand for shares in aid of the Riverside Institute is so great that it is with difficulty the handsome steel-plate engravings given with each share can be furnished in sufficient quantities. As the time for the grand distribution of presents is near at hand, and the demand for shares is daily increasing, those who would avoid delay should apply at once. Office, No. 921 Chesnut street.

LAST CHANCE—CLOSING-OUT SALE.—Our stock of Lace Curtains, Furniture Coverings, Piano and Table Covers, must be closed out by the first of January, all and see the bargains. We are closing out regardless of cost. KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street.

WINDOW SHADES AT HALF PRICE.—We will sell any of our large stock of Window Shades at half price, as they must be closed out by January 1, in consequence of change of business.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO., No. 723 Chesnut street.

IF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, knew how quick it could be cured by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

7. FINE CONFECTIONERY, 1867.
In neat boxes, for Holiday Presents, delivered to any part of the city. E. G. WHITMAN & CO., No. 318 Chesnut street.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

CATARRH.—A clergyman, aged forty-two, had long suffered with catarrh, which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes a profuse discharge from the head, frequent sneezing, and an almost entire loss of smell. He procured a box of Humphreys' Specific Catarrh Pills No. 19, and was entirely cured, even to a return of his sense of smell in the course of a few weeks.
Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Heckman, No. 236 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3126 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 627 Arch street.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a Cold is sadly taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another, until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it, therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects! *Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial* and *Asthmatic Affections*, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

BARBER'S IMPROVED PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, superior to all others; Gold, Silver, Steel and Nickel Mountings. A very desirable present.
Opera Glasses very low.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We would call the attention of buyers to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash to-morrow (Thursday) morning, December 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

PHOTOGRAPHS for Christmas Gifts, at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Come early; short days. Six cards, or one large picture, $1. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
☞ Presents for Ladies.
☞ Presents for Gents.
☞ Presents for Children.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

MARRIED.

BANKS—WILLS.—On the 16th instant, at the Buena Vista House, Gloucester City, N. J., by the Rev. D. J. Fras, H. H. BANKS, M. D., of Springfield, Mass., to Miss EMMA WILLS, daughter of the late A. G. Wills, of the former city. No cards.

SCHOFIELD—PARKS.—On the evening of December 14, at the Roxborough Baptist Parsonage, by Rev. David Spencer, Mr. JOHN SCHOFIELD to Mrs. ELIZABETH PARKS, both of Rittenhouse town.

DIED.

FENTON.—On the 8th instant, CHARLES F. FENTON, of Cheltenham township, Montgomery county, aged 73 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Fifth-day (Thursday) next, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, at Abington Friends' Meeting-house, in Abingtown township, Montgomery county.

HEWITT.—On the 17th inst., NATHAN HEWITT, in the 68th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity M. E. Church, Bridgeton, N. J., on Friday, the 20th instant, at 11 o'clock. Boat leaves Market street wharf at 8 o'clock in the morning.

JUSTICE.—On the evening of the 17th instant, MARY HUNTING JUSTICE, eldest daughter of Philip S. and Helen Mary Justice, in the 25th year of her age.
Carriages will leave the house of the late George M. Justice, No. 534 N. Fourth street, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the 19th instant, for the residence of her father, from whence they will proceed to North Laurel Hill, leaving School lane at 3 o'clock.

McGLATHERY.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 16th instant, of disease of the heart, Mrs. ANN McGLATHERY, wife of Isaac McGlathery.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1319 Poplar street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

MERRICK.—On the 16th instant, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
The relatives and friends of the family, St. John's Lodge, No. 115, A. Y. M.; Conquanock Lodge No. 463, I. O. of O. F.; also the officers and employes of the United States Mint, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, James S. Barber, No. 1320 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock.

ORR.—On the 15th instant, KATE OGILBY, daughter of James and Julia Orr, in the 27th year of her age.
The male relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 4236 Frankford street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

RYAN.—On the 17th instant, SARAH ROSE MARIE, daughter of the late Thomas and Catherine Ryan, in the 18th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 844 N. Twentieth street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice. High Mass at St. Malachi's Church. Interment at Cathedral Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, in Chicago, Illinois, WILLIAM TAYLOR, son of Maria and the late Jacob Taylor, in the 21st year of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given. (Rhode Island and New York papers please copy.)

WEBB.—At Beverly, N. J., on Tuesday, the 17th instant, MARY B. WEBB, wife of Thomas O. Webb.
Due notice will be given of burial.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A FIREMEN'S JUBILEE.—Last night James Pollock was elected Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department from the First District. The manner in which such elections are conducted is rather novel, yet useless, and might be dispensed with, since it often results in street brawls and troubles. The company voting for a candidate run their hose carriage into the house of the company of which the candidate is a member, and then out again, thus signifying their choice. Last night a number of persons were considerably bewildered in learning what was transpiring. The engine house bells rung out and pistols were let off and small canonnades were fired, and all about something which was hidden in complete mystery to a majority of citizens for a time.
Far down on South Broad street a large bonfire threw its flames up in the darkness; and it seemed a converging point to which hose carriages, drawn by jolly crowds, and processions with transparencies shining out for "Pollock," "Pollock's the man," and headed by discordant drums, were making their way. The First Fire District was aroused from its usual quietness by these self-same bodies of men, who did nothing worse than celebrate the making of their choice for Assistant Engineer by a little harmless revelry.
Two of these companies, however—rivals in all things, whether for getting possession of a fire-plug or voting for a candidate—with horns blowing sonorously and drums beating hard, met on Third street, between Catherine and Queen streets, where a scrimmage between the "boys" ensued. No heads were broken nor persons badly maimed, but a few went home with discolored faces and battered bodies—souvenirs of this election night.

ROBBED AND THEN BEATEN.—Peter Sanford, John D. Brown, and Henry Sparks hired David Wilson to take them out sleigh-riding yesterday. He did so, and they went along all right until they commenced to stop at the various taverns which lined the road they were travelling. They filled Wilson with liquor until he was intoxicated and then stole his pocket-book, containing a considerable sum of money. They then parted, but last night, by some strange Providence, they met together in a tavern on Girard avenue. Wilson sat down on a chair and the trio tipped him over, and then commenced to beat him, not only with fists but with chairs. He was rescued from his perilous position by the officers who arrested the assailants. Alderman Fitch committed each in default of $1000 bail.

LA COTERIE CARNIVAL.—Messrs. Abel & Risley are fast completing their arrangements for the Grand Carnival at the Academy of Music, to come off on the 20th of January next. The subscription books already present a large list of the names of many of our most estimable and prominent citizens.
It will be remembered that "La Coterie Carnival" of last season was the most elegant fancy dress party ever given in our city.
This season Messrs. Abel & Risley intend to eclipse either of their former efforts, and the many new and attractive features of the Carnival now in preparation will make it universally complete and enjoyable.

DISTURBERS OF THE PEACE.—William Warner and Charles Kleiber were yesterday making their way along Second street, near Callowhill, making a deafening noise with a strap of sleigh-bells, which they were rattling furiously. When turning the corner of Callowhill street and Second, they met John Carr, and commenced to strike him upon the head with the bells; but this being an inefficient manner of maiming Carr, they were trying to make mince-meat of his left ear, when High Constable Dan field arrived and rescued their victim, and arrested Warner and Kielber. Alderman Toland committed them.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—John Grindling drove recklessly along with his horse and cart on Third street, near Arch, although warned not to do so by an officer stationed at the corner of the streets mentioned, where there were a number of wagons jammed together. He drove right ahead, and the shaft of his cart struck a man in the side, knocking him down. Grindling was arrested, and held in $500 bail to answer by Alderman Hurley.

STOLE A TRUNK.—Morgan Chambers is alleged to have stolen a trunk, and to have carried it to an auction store in Second street, above Buttonwood. Yesterday the sale came off, and who should be there but the owner of this trunk, who identified it. The whereabouts of the pilfering Morgan were traced out, and he was arrested, Alderman Toland committed him in default of $600 bail.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—James Jordan, aged thirty-nine, went into the hay loft of the Washington stable at Thirty-ninth and Market streets, missed his footing, and fell down the hatchway, breaking his back. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital by one of the Tenth District police officers.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—John Stevens, employed in the store of the American Tea Company, on Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, was before Alderman Hurley this morning, charged with the larceny of eighteen pounds of tea and fifteen pounds of coffee. It appears that Stevens was allowed a commission on all the tea and coffee he sold, but was not permitted to take anything from the store. This morning a policeman observed him making off with the articles above mentioned and arrested him. He was committed, in default of $800 bail, to answer.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mary Newcamp and Elizabeth Smith were arraigned before Recorder Eneu this morning, on the oath of Mary Smith, charged with keeping a disorderly house in the rear of No. 906 South street. The complainant testified that all sorts of things were carried on in the house, and that a man came out of the house on last Saturday night and committed an assault and battery on her. The defendants were held in $700 bail to answer at Court.

VERDICT.—The Coroner's investigation in the case of Philip McGraughan, who was found dead on the ice at the foot of Cherry street, Schuylkill river, on the 15th instant, resulted in a verdict of found drowned.

SALT.—The Second and Third Streets and Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railways have at last taken the responsibility of salting their tracks, in violation of the ordinance of Councils prohibiting it.

DEAD INFANT.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest on the body of an infant which was found in the street, and taken to the Ninth Ward Station House.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred last night about 12 o'clock, in Theodore Houck's store, corner of Vine and Second streets. The damage was trifling.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred in the cooper shop of Massey's brewery, Tenth and Filbert streets, about 8 o'clock this morning.

SETS OF BEAUTIFUL SCISSORS, IN cases, of Wostenholm's and other makes. What lady would not be gratified with such a Christmas gift? For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth, Philadelphia.

MINCING TRAYS AND BOWLS, CHOPping-Knives, Mince Meat Machines, Enamelled and Tin Pie Plates, Pie Forks (to take pies from the oven), and a variety of Christmas Hardware, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

HURRY UP! MAY BE YOU WON'T AGAIN have the chance of Skating. Those who now intend to enjoy it will find an assortment of Skates and Skating Implements, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
CASH ASSETS NEARLY $2,000,000.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.
The AMERICAN is prepared to issue Policies of every description affecting Life Insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features presented in its Prospectus, which can be had at the Office of the Company, and of all its Agents.
ALL MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST will participate in the dividend at that time.
NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE,
ALEX. WHILDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 18 11t.

A DEAD MAN'S RULE.—SEE THAT "Queen of the Monthlies," "THE LADY'S FRIEND" for January. For sale by all first class periodical dealers.

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LOST.—LOST ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5th, a single DIAMOND PIN, old-fashioned setting, with a small brilliant near the catch. Full value paid, if returned to No. 48 South FOURTH St. 12 10

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

HORSE BLANKETS. } CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street, Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chesnut street. [4 9

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, 8 28 wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

THANKSGIVING WEEK—TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.—Just received from Rochester, New York, a superior lot of Sweet Cider; also some fine Virginia Crab. F. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

TO GROCERS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California, and Champagne Wines. "Tonic" Ale (for invalids) constantly on hand. F. J. JORDAN, No. 22 PEAR Street, below Third and Walnut sts. 11 7 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons.
RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store.
11 1 fmw2m5p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A very large and fine assortment of WRITING DESKS, from $1·75 to $50.
Portfolios, Leather Desks Purses, Pocket Books, Ladies' Companions, Cigar Cases, Gold Pens and Pencils, Chess, Cribbage, and Backgammon Boards, and a great variety of
NEW GAMES, ETC.
1868. DIARIES. 1868.
E. HOSKINS & CO., Stationers and Engravers, No. 913 ARCH Street.
129 tf 25

SKATING PARKS.
FINE SKATING! FINE SKATING!
AT THE
HARRISON SKATING PARK,
BERKS Street, between SECOND and FRONT Sts.
Take FIFTH and SIXTH, UNION, and SECOND and THIRD Streets Cars.
THE SNOW IS ALL REMOVED FROM THE ICE.
Brilliantly illuminated with Gas, and additional Ladies' Accommodations have been provided.
Fine Band of Music in attendance.
Season Tickets, $3.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 11*

GRAND MASQUERADE AND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT THE ARCTIC PARK, EIGHTH and COLUMBIA Avenue, THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
The United States Brass Band in attendance.
The Proprietor will furnish a large number of novel Fancy Costumes to the subscribers gratuitously. Look out for Grizzly Bear on skates. Admission, 25c. 11*

SKATING! SKATING!! WEST PHILADELPHIA SKATING PARK, THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS. ICE IN SPLENDID CONDITION. 11*

KEYSTONE SKATING PARK, S. THIRD and MORRIS streets.
There will be skating this afternoon and evening.
Single admission, 25 cents. 11*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers & Jewelers,
No. 802 CHESNUT Street.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE.
Having greatly increased our Stock for the approaching Holidays, the attention of purchasers is invited to our elegant assortment of DIAMONDS, Ladies' and Gents' WATCHES of the most celebrated makers, of our own importation; Etruscan, Coral, Garnet, and Enamelled Jewelry of the latest style; Ladies' and Gents' Chains, etc. etc., together with a large assortment of solid Silver and Plated-Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents, all of which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. 12 16 3trp

CLARK & BIDDLE
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
ARE NOW OPENING
AN INVOICE OF
French Mantel Clocks,
Selected and Imported Expressly for their Sales.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
CALL ATTENTION
TO THEIR LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
STERLING
AND
STANDARD SILVER-WARE.
ALSO,
GERMAN-SILVER GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY
OR
BRIDAL GIFTS.
[9 18 wfmtd25rp

WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE
No. 720 Chesnut Street, Philad'a.
UNDERFULLY SILENT, SUPERB CHRISTMAS PRESENT, EFFICIENT & COMPLETE
PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS
A. M. MARTIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN FANCY GOODS, TOYS, BASKETS, ETC.,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand the largest and most complete assortment of
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
Suitable for Christmas and New Year Presents, in the country, and will dispose of them at prices to suit the times.
The public are invited to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. 12 10 12 16 14 20 6t
BECKHAUS & ALLCAIER
Respectfully invite attention to their large and varied stock of
SUPERIOR FAMILY CARRIAGES
Of latest styles, with all the most recent improvements of finish.
ELEGANT LANDAU,
Just completed.
ALSO, CLARENCE COACHES AND COUPES of different styles.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
NO. 1304 FRANKFORD AVENUE,
Girard Avenue. [11 8fmw6mrp

BOYS IN BLUE.—A MEETING OF the Philadelphia Council of the Boys in Blue will be held at the Hall of the Diligent Engine Company, corner of TENTH and FILBERT Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Ward organizations will take notice, and send full delegations. By order of GENERAL J. T. OWEN, President.
JAMES GIVIN, Secretary. 1t

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Wedding that Did Not Come Off—Col. Parker in Washington—What Gen. Grant Will Do—A. B. Sloanaker Again on Duty, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

The Brownsville Collectorship.

Since the second rejection of J. Warren Bell as Collector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, there has been a warm contest for the place. The salary and perquisites are only worth $1750 per annum, but there is something besides that makes the position so desirable to politicians, and that is, it is on the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, where smuggling is alleged to be carried on extensively, and the place-hunters see money in the position.
Colonel Mauer, of Missouri, a nephew of Senator Drake, is warmly pressed by some Republicans, but the loyal Texans here oppose him, because he is not a resident of their State, and claim that one of their citizens should be chosen. It is understood they urge Colonel Foster, of Texas, as their candidate, but there is not much chance of any man recommended by Jack Hamilton, and such other radicals, obtaining the nomination at the White House.

Sloanaker Going South.

Albert Barnes Sloanaker, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Secretary McCulloch a Special Treasury Agent for Texas, to examine into and exercise a general supervision over internal revenue affairs in that State. Mr. Sloanaker leaves to-night for his destination.

The Wedding That Was to Have Come Off.

The subject of the wedding that did not come off yesterday is the absorbing topic to-day in all circles. It is not known what course General Grant will take with regard to Colonel Parker, who failed to come to time; but it is believed this morning that General Grant has requested of him an explanation of his singular conduct.
The morning papers report his arrival last night at one of the leading hotels here, but up to noon he had not put in an appearance at Grant's headquarters. It is probable he will be summarily relieved from his position on Grant's staff, and perhaps court-martialled, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The general opinion here is that the young lady who was to have been married made a lucky escape from being legally tied to such a man.

Important Case Under the Tenure of Office Act.

The action of the President in nominating another person for Governor of Idaho without preferring charges against the present incumbent, shows that the Tenure of Office bill does not prevent the President from making removals, except for cause, while the Senate is in session. If the Senate confirms the new appointee, it agrees to the change, and the officer removed has no remedy.
This case excites much attention among office-hunters here, as it settles a point on which there was some doubt before.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Johnson (Md.), from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution to admit Philip F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, on taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
The resolution calling for the correspondence in relation to San Juan was called up and passed.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Mr. Eliot (Mass.), by unanimous consent, offered a resolution reciting that information has been received that American whaling vessels have recently been ordered off the Russian coast of America in the Otckcesh Sea by Russian war vessels, and that the boats of one American vessel had been fired upon, and directing the Secretary of State to furnish information in reference to such acts towards our Government, and whether American vessels have or have not a right to pursue their usual business in those seas and on that coast without molestation. He explained that the resolution was based on information received from the master of the whaling ship Europa. That that and other vessels had been ordered off by an armed vessel, and that the boats of the American ship Endeavor had been fired upon.
The resolution was adopted.
Mr. Poland (Vt.), from the Election Committee, made a report in the contested election case against Van Horn, of Missouri, closing with a resolution that Burch, the contestant, was not entitled to the seat, and that Van Horn was. Laid over for future action.
Mr. Kelley (Pa.) introduced a bill to amend the Bankruptcy Act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Garfield (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all persons relieved from the charge of desertion or absence without leave from the Army or Navy, by the act of July 19, 1867, shall be furnished certificates of honorable discharge under the limitations and restrictions of that act. The second section repeals the 21st section of the act of March 3, 1865, which disfranchises deserters, except that it is not to affect the decisions of courts-martial, and is not to entitle any person to bounty, pension, pay, or emoluments of any kind.
The bill was discussed by Messrs. Garfield (Ohio) Harding (Ill.), Bromwell (Ill.), Washburne (Ind.), Logan (Ill.), Allison (Iowa), and other members.
Mr. Washburne (Ind.) opposed the second section of the bill, and moved to strike it out.
Mr. Logan (Ill.) opposed the bill as an entering wedge for the restoration of officers of the army and navy who deserted the service and joined the ranks of the Rebellion. It was the same character of legislation as that of the bill passed yesterday, relating to officers cashiered or dismissed from the service.
Mr. Garfield (Ohio) said that the representations of Mr. Logan were very grave. Very serious, and very unwarranted. There was not the slightest ground for the representation that this bill could ensure to the benefit of Rebel officers who had forfeited their allegiance at the outbreak of the Rebellion.
Mr. Logan said that the style of charging gentlemen with misrepresentation or misstatements of fact was very common to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), but for himself he would prefer that that gentleman should hereafter use softer phrases if he desired to apply them to him.
Mr. Garfield trusted that he was not behind the gentleman on the courtesies of debate, and if he saw that a gentleman had misrepresented his position it was because he had no trick of language which could say the same thing in any less direct and decided way.
Mr. Allison (Iowa) inquired whether the repeal of the twenty-first section of the act of March 3, 1865, would not virtually relieve from all penalty those officers of the army and navy, who had abandoned their flag and embraced the cause of the Rebellion.
Mr. Garfield replied that it did not. Those men would still be liable to court-martial, and punished for desertion. This law simply proposed that the extraordinary provision of the act of 1865 would be repealed.

Wreck of Steamer Sappho, of New York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 18.—Arrived, brig Stephen Bishop, from Swan Island, with guano orders. Reports taking off, on the 14th, the crew of the steamer Sappho, from New York for Wilmington, N. C., about fifty-five miles from Hatteras. The steamer encountered a gale on the 12th; her engine became disabled, and she rolled in the trough of the sea and sprung aleak. The pumps gave out and there was eight feet of water in her, and the vessel is rapidly sinking. The crew were bailing with buckets forty-eight hours before taken off. No lives were lost, but nothing else was saved.

Robbery.

BATH, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The Steuben County Treasurer's safe was robbed of $8000 last night. The stolen property was in bonds and other valuables.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—
United States 1881s, 111¾@111¾.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108¾@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 104⅞@105.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 105¼@105¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 105⅜@105½.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@108¼.
United States 10-40s, 100¾@100.
June and July 7-30s, 104⅝@104⅝.

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST WASHINGTON NEWS.

Debate on the Cotton Tax Repeal in the Senate—Colonel Parker—The Congressional Contested Elections, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

The Itinerant Bridegroom.

Colonel Parker, of General Grant's staff, the missing bridegroom, was found last night stopping at the National Hotel. The wedding has been postponed indefinitely.

The Case of Mr. Thomas.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported to-day in the case of the Maryland Senator, Thomas. The Committee acquit him of all charges preferred of disloyalty, except in one case, where he furnished his son with $16 when he left home to join the Rebel army. In this matter they report all the facts, and leave the Senate to take such action as it thinks proper.

Whisky Frauds.

The Ways and Means Committee had a protracted session to-day, and examined several witnesses relative to whisky frauds in New York and other cities. The Committee intend to probe the matter to the bottom, and see, if possible, where the fault lay for the non-collection of the tax.

The Cotton Tax.

The debate on the Cotton Tax bill will be continued to-day, and, if a vote can be reached it will pass, but a strong effort is being made to have it postponed till after the holidays.

Contested Election Case.

The Committee on Elections in the Missouri contested election case of Birch against Van Horn, have reported in favor of the sitting member.

The Bill to Suspend the Reduction of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The following is the House bill to suspend the further reduction of the currency:—
Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes shall be and is hereby suspended.
For which Senator Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, has reported the following as a substitute:—
That so much of the act approved April 12, 1866, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide ways and means to support the Government, approved March 3, 1865, as provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the extent of $4,000,000 per month, be and the same is hereby suspended until Congress shall otherwise provide.

More About the Earthquake.

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., Dec. 18.—The earthquake was felt here at 3 o'clock this morning, and lasted two minutes. It caused great terror, but no damage. Nothing of the kind ever occurred here before.
SYRACUSE, Dec. 18.—The earthquake this morning lasted one minute and a half, but caused no damage.

From New Hampshire.

CONCORD, Dec. 18.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. The Hon. Onslow Stearns was made chairman. Governor Harriman was renominated by acclamation.

From Buffalo, N. Y.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—The well-known Spring Abbey House, near the Cold Spring Race Track, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $20,000; insured for $5000.

Shipping Intelligence.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool, arrived this morning and soon after sailed for Boston.
LONDON, Dec. 18.—The steamer Cambria sailed for New York on the 12th instant.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

It is manifest that such a surplus revenue is insufficient to redeem our bonds, unless aided by a further issue of notes, or a new loan. To pay off the original Five-Twenty loan, the only one now redeemable, will require $500,000,000 more of paper money, to be still further increased as other loans become redeemable. This alarming proposition has been made, and is justified by the assertion that the bondholders bought these bonds with United States notes when gold was high, and are compensated by repayment in legal tenders. It is true that some of the latter loans were paid for when legal tenders were largely depreciated by their excessive issue, and the uncertain result of the war, but the first loan of $500,000,000 now to be redeemed was sold at par when gold averaged about 35 per cent. premium.
By reference to the market price of gold in New York during the summer and fall of 1865, it appears that this loan was sold

CHRISTMAS STORY

FOR 1867.

NO THOROUGHFARE.

BY

CHARLES DICKENS AND WILKIE COLLINS

THE OVERTURE.

Day of the month and year, November the thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five. London Time by the great clock of Saint Paul's, ten at night. All the lesser London churches strain their metallic throats. Some flippantly begin before the heavy bell of the great cathedral; some tardily begin three, four, half a dozen strokes behind it; all are in sufficiently near accord to leave a resonance in the air, as if the winged father who devours his children had made a sounding sweep with his gigantic scythe in flying over the city.

What is this clock lower than most of the rest, and nearer to the ear, that lags so far behind tonight as to strike into the vibration alone? This is the clock of the Hospital for Foundling Children. Time was when the Foundlings were received without question in a cradle at the gate. Time is when inquiries are made respecting them, and they are taken as by favor from the mothers who relinquish all natural knowledge of them and claim to them forevermore.

The moon is at the full, and the night is fair, with light clouds. The day has been otherwise than fair, for slush and mud, thickened with the droppings of heavy fog, lie black in the streets. The veiled lady who flutters up and down near the postern-gate of the Hospital for Foundling Children has need to be well shod to-night.

She flutters to and fro, avoiding the stand of hackney-coaches, and often pausing in the shadow of the western end of the great quadrangle wall, with her face turned towards the gate. As above her there is the purity of the moonlit sky, and below her there are the defilements of the pavement, so may she, haply, be divided in her mind between two vistas of reflection or experience. As her footprints, crossing and recrossing one another, have made a labyrinth in the mire, so may her track in life have involved itself in an intricate and unravelable tangle.

The postern-gate of the Hospital for Foundling Children opens, and a young woman comes out. The lady stands aside, observes closely, sees that the gate is quietly closed again from within, and follows the young woman.

Two or three streets have been traversed in silence before she, following close behind the object of her attention, stretches out her hand and touches her. Then the young woman stops and looks round, startled.

"You touched me last night, and, when I turned my head, you would not speak. Why do you follow me like a silent ghost?"

"It was not," returned the lady, in a low voice, "that I would not speak, but that I could not when I tried."

"What do you want of me? I have never done you any harm."

"Never."

"Do I know you?"

"No."

"Then what can you want of me?"

"Here are two guineas in this paper. Take my poor little present, and I will tell you."

Into the young woman's face, which is honest and comely, comes a flush as she replies: "There is neither grown person nor child, in all the large establishment that I belong to, who hasn't a good word for Sally. I am Sally. Could I be so well thought of, if I was to be bought?"

"I do not mean to buy you; I mean only to reward you very slightly."

Sally firmly, but not ungently, closes and puts back the offering hand. "If there is anything I can do for you, ma'am, that I will not do for its own sake, you are much mistaken in me if you think that I will do it for money. What is it you want?"

"You are one of the nurses or attendants at the Hospital; I saw you leave to-night and last night."

"Yes, I am. I am Sally."

"There is a pleasant patience in your face which makes me believe that very young children would take readily to you."

"God bless 'em! So they do."

The lady lifts her veil, and shows a face no older than the nurse's. A face far more refined and capable than hers, but wild and worn with sorrow.

"I am the miserable mother of a baby lately received under your care. I have a prayer to make to you."

Instinctively respecting the confidence which has drawn aside the veil, Sally—whose ways are all ways of simplicity and spontaneity—replaces it, and begins to cry.

"You will listen to my prayer?" the lady urges. "You will not be deaf to the agonized entreaty of such a broken suppliant as I am?"

"O dear, dear, dear!" cries Sally. "What shall I say, or can I say? Don't talk of prayers. Prayers are to be put up to the good Father of all, and not to nurses and such. And there! I am only to hold my place for half a year longer, till another young woman can be trained up to it. I am going to be married. I shouldn't have been out last night, and I shouldn't have been out to-night, but that my Dick (he is the young man I am going to be married to) lies ill, and I help his mother and sister to watch him. Don't take on so, don't take on so."

"O good Sally, dear Sally," moans the lady, catching at her dress entreatingly. "As you are hopeful and I am hopeless—as a fair way in life is before you, which can never, never be before me—as you can aspire to become a respected wife, and as you can aspire to become a proud mother—as you are a living, loving woman, and must die—for God's sake hear my distracted petition!"

"Deary, deary, deary me!" cries Sally, her desperation culminating in the pronoun, "what am I ever to do? And there! See how you turn my own words back upon me. I tell you I am going to be married on purpose to make it clearer to you I am going to leave, and therefore couldn't help you if I would, Poor Thing, and you make it seem to my own self as if I was cruel in going to be married and *not* helping you. It ain't kind. Now, is it kind, Poor Thing?"

"Sally! Hear me, my dear. My entreaty is for no help in the future. It applies to what is past. It is to be told in two words."

"There! This is worse and worse," cries Sally, "supposing that I understand what two words you mean."

"You do understand. What are the names they have given my poor baby? I ask no more than that. I have read of the customs of the place. He had been christened in the chapel, and registered by some surname in the book. He was received last Monday evening. What have they called him?"

Down upon her knees in the foul mud of the by-way into which they have strayed—an empty street without a thoroughfare, giving on the dark gardens of the Hospital—the lady would drop in her passionate entreaty, but that Sally prevents her.

"Don't! Don't! You make me feel as if I was setting myself up to be good. Let me look in your pretty face again. Put your two hands in mine. Now, promise. You will never ask me anything more than the two words?"

"Never! Never!"

"You will never put them to a bad use, if I say them?"

"Never! Never!"

"Walter Wilding."

The lady lays her face upon the nurse's breast, draws her close in her embrace with both arms, murmurs a blessing and the words, "Kiss him for me!" and is gone.

Day of the month and year, the first Sunday in October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven. London time by the great clock of Saint Paul's, half past one in the afternoon. The clock of the Hospital for Foundling Children is well up with the cathedral to-day. Service in the chapel is over, and the Foundling children are at dinner.

There are numerous lookers-on at the dinner, as the custom is. There are two or three governors, whole families from the congregation, smaller groups of both sexes, individual stragglers of various degrees. The bright autumnal sun strikes freshly into the wards; and the heavy-framed windows through which it shines, and the panelled walls on which it strikes, are such windows and such walls as perrade Hogarth's pictures. The girls' refectory (including that of the younger children) is the principal attraction. Neat attendants silently glide about the orderly and silent tables; the lookers-on move or stop as the fancy takes them; comments in whispers on face such a number from such a window are not unfrequent; many of the faces are of a character to fix attention. Some of the visitors from the outside public are accustomed visitors. They have established a speaking acquaintance with the occupants of particular seats at the table, and halt at those points to bend down and say a word or two. It is no disparagement to their kindness that those points are generally points where personal attractions are. The monotony of the long spacious rooms and the double line of faces is agreeably relieved by these incidents, although so slight.

A veiled lady, who has no companion, goes among the company. It would seem that curiosity and opportunity have never brought her here before. She has the air of being a little troubled by the sight, and as she goes the length of the tables, it is with a hesitating step and an uneasy manner. At length she comes to the refectory of the boys They are so much less popular than the girls that it is bare of visitors when she looks in at the doorway.

But just within the doorway chances to stand, inspecting, an elderly female attendant—some order of matron or housekeeper. To whom the lady addresses natural questions, as, How many boys? At what age are they usually put out in life? Do they often take a fancy to the sea? So, lower and lower in tone, until the lady puts the question, "Which is Walter Wilding?"

Attendant's head shaken. Against the rules.

"You know which is Walter Wilding?"

So keenly does the attendant feel the closeness with which the lady's eyes examine her face, that she keeps her own eyes fast upon the floor, lest by wandering in the right direction they should betray her.

"I know which is Walter Wilding, but it is not my place, ma'am, to tell names to visitors."

"But you can show me without te ling me."

The lady's hand moves quietly to the attendant's hand. Pause and silence.

"I am going to pass round the tables," says the lady's interlocutor, without seeming to address her. "Follow me with your eyes. The boy that I stop at and speak to will not matter to you. But the boy that I touch will be Walter Wilding. Say nothing more to me, and move a little away."

Quickly acting on the hint, the lady passes on into the room, and looks about her. After a few moments, the attendant, in a staid official way, walks down outside the line of tables commencing on her left hand. She goes the whole length of the line, turns, and comes back on the inside. Very slightly glancing in the lady's direction, she stops, bends forward, and speaks. The boy whom she addresses lifts his head and replies. Good humoredly and easily, as she listens to what he says, she lays her hand upon the shoulder of the next boy on his right. That the action may be well noted, she keeps her hand on the shoulder while speaking in return, and pats it twice or thrice before moving away. She completes her tour of the tables, touching no one else, and passes out by a door at the opposite end of the long room.

Dinner is done, and the lady, too, walks down outside the line of tables commencing on her left hand, goes the whole length of the line, turns, and comes back on the inside. Other people have strolled in, fortunately for her, and, stopping at the touched boy, asks how old he is.

"I am twelve, ma'am," he answers, with his bright eyes fixed on hers.

"Are you well and happy?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"May you take these sweetmeats from my hand?"

"If you please to give them to me."

In stooping low for the purpose, the lady touches the boy's face with her forehead and with her hair. Then, lowering her veil again, she passes on, and passes out without looking back.

ACT I.

THE CURTAIN RISES.

In a court yard in the city of London, which was No Thoroughfare either for vehicles or foot passengers—a court yard diverging from a steep, a slippery, and a winding street connecting Tower street with the Middlesex shore of the Thames—stood the place of business of Wilding & Co., wine merchants. Probably as a jocose acknowledgement of the obstructive character of this main approach, the point nearest its base at which she could take the river (if so inodorously minded) bore the appellation Break-Neck Stairs. The court yard itself had likewise been descriptively entitled, in old time, Cripple Corner.

Years before the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, people had left off taking boat at Break-Neck Stairs, and watermen had ceased to ply there. The slimy little causeway had dropped into the river by a slow process of suicide, and two or three stumps of piles and a rusty iron mooring ring were all that remained of the departed Break-Neck glories. Sometimes, indeed, a laden coal barge would bump itself into the place, and certain laborious heavers, seemingly mud-engendered, would arise, deliver the cargo in the neighborhood, shove off, and vanish; but at most times the only commerce of Break-Neck-Stairs arose out of the conveyance of casks and bottles, both full and empty, both to and from the cellars of Wilding & Co., wine merchants. Even that commerce was but occasional, and through three-fourths of its rising tides the dirty, indecorous drab of a river would come solitarily oozing and lapping at the rusty ring, as if it had heard of the Doge and the Adriatic, and wanted to be married to the great conservor of its filthiness, the right honorable the Lord Mayor.

Some two hundred and fifty yards on the right, up the opposite hill (approaching it from the low ground of Break-Neck-Stairs), was Cripple Corner. There was a pump in Cripple Corner; there was a tree in Cripple Corner. All Cripple Corner belonged to Wilding & Co., wine merchants. Their cellers burrowed under it, their mansion towered over it. It really had been a mansion in the days when merchants inhabited the city, and had a commodious shelter to the doorway without visible support, like the sounding-board over an old pulpit. It had also a number of long, narrow strips of window, so disposed in its grave brick front as to render it symmetrically ugly. It had also on its roof a cupola with a bell in it.

"When a man at five-and-twenty can put his hat on, and can say, 'That hat covers the owner of this property, and of the business which is transacted on this property,' I consider, Mr. Bintrey, that, without being boastful, he may be allowed to be deeply thankful. I don't know how it may appear to you, but so it appears to me."

Thus Mr. Walter Wilding to his man of law in his own counting-house,—taking his hat down from the peg to suit the action to the word, and hanging it up when he had done so, not to overstep the modesty of nature.

An innocent, open-speaking, unused-looking man, Mr. Walter Wilding, with a remarkably pink and white complexion, and a figure much too bulky for so young a man, though of a good stature, with crispy, curling brown hair, and amiable, bright blue eyes. An extremely communicative man—a man with whom loquacity was the irrestrainable outpouring of contentment and gratitude. Mr. Bintrey, on the other hand, a cautious man, with twinkling beads for eyes, in a large, overhanging bald head, who inwardly but intensely enjoyed the comicality of openness of speech, or hand, or heart.

"Yes," said Mr. Bintrey. "Yes. Ha, ha!"

A decanter, two wineglasses, and a plate of biscuits stood on the desk.

"You like this forty-five-year-old port wine?" said Mr. Wilding.

"Like it!" repeated Mr. Bintrey. "Rather, sir!"

"It's from the best corner of our best forty-five-year-old bin," said Mr. Wilding.

"Thank you, sir," said Mr. Bintrey. "It's most excellent."

He laughed again, as he held up his glass and ogled it, at the highly ludicrous idea of giving away such wine.

"And now," said Wilding, with a childish enjoyment in the discussion of affairs, "I think we have got everything straight, Mr. Bintrey."

"Everything straight," said Bintrey.

"A partner secured—"

"Partner secured," said Bintrey.

"A housekeeper advertised for—"

"Housekeeper advertised for," said Bintrey—"apply personally at Cripple Corner, Great Tower Street, from ten to twelve'—to-morrow, by-the-by."

"My late dear mother's affairs wound up—"

"Wound up," said Bintrey.

"And all charges paid."

"And all charges paid," said Bintrey, with a chuckle; probably occasioned by the droll circumstance that they had been paid without a haggle.

"The mention of my late dear mother," Mr. Wilding continued, his eyes filling with tears, and his pocket-handkerchief drying them, "unmans me still, Mr. Bintrey. You know how I loved her; you (her lawyer) know how she loved me. The utmost love of mother and child was cherished between us, and we never experienced one moment's division or unhappiness from the time when she took me under her care. Thirteen years in all. Thirteen years under my late dear mother's care, Mr. Bintrey, and eight of them her confidentially acknowledged son! You know the story, Mr. Bintrey; who but you, sir?" Mr. Wilding sobbed, and dried his eyes, without attempt at concealment, during these remarks.

Mr. Bintrey enjoyed his comical port, and said, after rolling it in his mouth: "I know the story."

"My late dear mother, Mr. Bintrey," pursued the wine merchant, "had been deeply deceived, and had cruelly suffered. But on that subject my late dear mother's lips were forever sealed. By whom deceived, or under what circumstances, Heaven only knows. My late dear mother never betrayed her betrayer."

"She had made up her mind," said Mr. Bintrey, again turning his wine on his palate, "and she could hold her peace." An amused twinkle in his eyes pretty plainly added, "A devilish deal better than you ever will!"

"'Honor,'" said Mr. Wilding, sobbing, as he quoted from the Commandments, "'thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land.' When I was in the Foundling, Mr. Bintrey, I was at such a loss how to do it that I apprehended my days would be short in the land. But I afterwards came to honor my mother deeply, profoundly. And I honor and revere her memory. For seven happy years, Mr. Bintrey," pursued Wilding, still with the same innocent catching of his breath, and the same unabashed tears, "did my excellent mother article me to my predecessors in this business, Pebbleson Nephew. Her affectionate forethought likewise apprenticed me to the Vintners' Company, and made me in time a Free Vintner, and—and—everything else that the best of mothers could desire. When I came of age, she bestowed her inherited share in this business upon me: it was her money that afterwards bought out Pebbleson Nephew, and painted in Wilding & Co.; it was she who left me everything she possessed but the mourning ring you wear. And yet, Mr. Bintrey," with a fresh burst of honest affection, "she is no more. It is little over half a year since she came into the Corner to read on that doorpost, with her own eyes, Wilding & Co., Wine Merchants. And yet, she is no more!"

"Sad. But the common lot, Mr. Wilding," observed Bintrey. "At some time or other we must all be no more." He placed the forty-five-year-old port wine in the universal condition, with a relishing sigh.

"So now, Mr. Bintrey," pursued Wilding, putting away his pocket-handkerchief, and smoothing his eyelids with his fingers, "now that I can no longer show my love and honor for the dear parent to whom my heart was mysteriously turned by nature when she first spoke to me, a strange lady, I sitting at our Sunday dinner-table in the Foundling, I can at least show that I am not ashamed of having been a Foundling, and that I, who never knew a father of my own, wish to be a father to all in my employment. Therefore," continued Wilding, becoming enthusiastic in his loquacity, "therefore, I want a thoroughly good housekeeper to undertake this dwelling-house of Wilding & Co., Wine Merchants, Cripple Corner, so that I may restore in it some of the old relations betwixt employer and employed! So that I may live in it on the spot where my money is made! So that I may daily sit at the head of the table at which the people in my employment eat together, and may eat of the same roast and boiled, and drink of the same beer! So that the people in my employment may lodge under the same roof with me! So that we may one and all — I beg your pardon, Mr. Bintrey, but that old singing in my head has suddenly come on, and I shall feel obliged if you will lead me to the pump."

Alarmed by the excessive pinkness of his client, Mr. Bintrey lost not a moment in leading him forth into the court-yard. I was easily done, for the counting-house in which they talked together opened on to it, at one side of the dwelling-house. There the attorney pumped with a will, obedient to a sign from the client, and the client laved his head and face with both hands, and took a hearty drink. After these remedies, he declared himself much better.

"Don't let your good feelings excite you," said Bintrey, as they returned to the counting-house, and Mr. Wilding dried himself on a jack-towel behind an inner door.

"No, no, I won't," he returned, looking out of the towel. "I won't. I have not been confused, have I?"

"Not at all. Perfectly clear."

"Where did I leave off, Mr. Bintrey?"

"Well, you left off—. But I wouldn't excite myself, if I was you, by taking it up again just yet."

"I'll take care. I'll take care. The singing in my head came on at where, Mr. Bintrey?"

"At roast, and boiled, and beer," answered the lawyer, prompting—"lodging under the same roof—and one and all—"

"Ah! And one and all singing in the head together—"

"Do you know, I really *would not* let my good feelings excite me, if I was you," hinted the lawyer again, anxiously. "Try some more pump."

"No occasion, no occasion. All right, Mr. Bintrey. And one and all forming a kind of family! You see, Mr. Bintrey, I was not used in my childhood to that sort of individual existence which most individuals have led, more or less, in their childhood. After that time I became absorbed in my late dear mother. Having lost her, I find that I am more fit for being one of a body than one by myself. To be that, and at the same time to do my duty to those dependent on me, and attach them to me, has a patriarchal and pleasant air about it. I don't know how it may appear to you, Mr. Bintrey, but so it appears to me."

"It is not I who am all important in the case, but you," returned Bintrey. "Consequently, how it may appear to me is of very small importance."

"It appears to *me*," said Mr. Wilding, in a glow, "hopeful, useful, delightful!"

"Do you know," hinted the lawyer, again, "I really would not ex—"

"I am not going to. Then there's Handel."

"There's who?" asked Bintrey.

"Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Kent, Purcell, Doctor Arne, Greene, Mendelssohn. I know the choruses to those anthems by heart. Foundling Chapel Collection.—Why shouldn't we learn them together!"

"Who learn them together?" asked the lawyer, rather shortly.

"Employer and employed."

"Ay, ay!" returned Bintrey, mollified; as if he had half expected the answer to be, Lawyer and client. "That's another thing."

"Not another thing, Mr. Bintrey! The same thing. A part of the bond among us. We will form a choir in some quiet church near the Corner here, and, having sung together of a Sunday with a relish, we will come home and take an early dinner together with a relish. The object that I have at heart now is to get this system well in action without delay, so that my new partner may find it founded when he enters on his partnership."

"All good be with it!" exclaimed Bintrey, rising. "May it prosper! Is Joey Ladle to take a share in Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Kent, Purcell, Doctor Arne, Greene, and Mendelssohn?"

"I hope so."

"I wish them all well out of it," returned Bintrey, with much heartiness. "Good by, sir."

They shook hands and parted. Then (first knocking with his knuckles for leave) entered to Mr. Wilding, from a door of communication between his private counting-house and that in which his clerks sat, the Head Cellarman of the cellars of Wilding & Co., Wine Merchants, and erst Head Cellarman of the cellars of Pebbleson Nephew. The Joey Ladle in question. A slow and ponderous man, of the drayman order of human architecture, dressed in a corrugated suit and bibbed apron, apparently a composite of door-mat and rhinoceros-hide.

"Respecting this same boarding and lodging, Young Master Wilding," said he.

"Yes, Joey?"

"Speaking for myself, Young Master Wilding—and I never did speak and I never do speak for no one else—*I* don't want no boarding nor yet no lodging. But if you wish to board me and to lodge me, take me, I can peck as well as most men. Where I peck ain't so high a object with me as What I peck. Nor even so high a object with me as How much I peck. Is all to live in the house, Young Master Wilding? The two other cellarmen, the three porters, the two 'prentices, and the odd men?"

"Yes. I hope we shall all be an united family, Joey."

"Ah!" said Joey. "I hope they may be."

"They? Rather say we, Joey."

Joey Ladle shook his head. "Don't look to me to make we on it, Young Master Wilding, not at my time of life and under the circumstances which has formed my disposition. I have said to Pebbleson Nephew many a time, when they have said to me, 'Put a liveller face upon it, Joey'—I have said to them, 'Gentlemen, it is all wery well for you, that has been accustomed to take your wine into your systems by the conwivial channel of your throttles, to put a lively face upon it; but,' I says, 'I have been accustomed to take *my* wine in at the pores of the skin, and, took that way, it acts different. It acts depressing. It's one thing, gentlemen,' I says to Pebbleson Nephew, 'to charge your glasses in a dining-room with a Hip Hurrah and a Jolly Companions Every One, and it's another thing to be charged yourself, through the pores, in a low, dark cellar and a mouldy atmosphere. It makes all the difference betwixt bubbles and wapers,' I tells Pebbleson Nephew. And so it do. I've been a cellar-man my life through, with my mind fully given to the business. What's the consequence? I'm as muddled a man as lives—you won't find a muddleder man than me—nor yet you won't find my equal in molloncolly. Sing of Filling the bumper fair, Every drop you sprinkle O'er the brow of care Smooths away a wrinkle? Yes, P'raps so. But try filing yourself through the pores, underground, when you don't want to it!"

"I am sorry to hear this, Joey. I had even thought that you might join a singing-class in the house."

"Me, sir? No, no, Young Master Wilding, you won't catch Joey Ladle muddling the Armony. A pecking-machine, sir, is all that I am capable of proving myself, out of my cellars; but that you're welcome to, if you think it's worth your while to keep such a thing on your premises."

"I do, Joey."

"Say no more, sir. The Business' word is my law. And you're a going to take Young Master George Vendale partner into the old Business?"

"I am, Joey."

"More changes, you see! But don't change the name of the Firm again. Don't do it, Young Master Wilding. It was bad luck enough to make it Yourself & Co. Better by far have left it Pebbleson Nephew that good luck always stuck to. You should never change luck when it's good, sir."

"At all events, I have no intention of changing the name of the house again, Joey."

"Glad to hear it, and wish you good day, Young Master Wilding. But you had better by half," muttered Joey Ladle, inaudibly, as he closed the door and shook his head, "have let the name alone from the first. You had better by half have followed the luck instead of crossing it."

[*To be continued.*]

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At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the Bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government Work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

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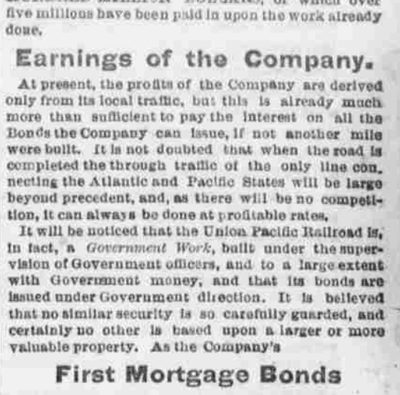

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THE LAYMAN'S BREVIARY. By Leopold Scheffer. Translated by C. T. Brooks. Boston: Roberts Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: D. Ashmead and G. W. Pitcher.

One of the most beautiful Christian works yet issued lies before us. It is bound in handsome cloth, with gilt edges, on fine paper and large clear type. While its dress is all that could be desired, at the same time its literary merits are equal to its beauty of publication. It is one of those carefully prepared German works which reflect very strong and sincere piety. It is the fruit of years of earnest meditation, every page speaking of thought. It is written in blank verse and is divided off, so that a portion can be read each day. In the translation much skill and judgment have been displayed, but at the same time quite a number of passages are obscure. This is unavoidable considering the versification is retained and the idiom made to appear as little Anglicized by translation as possible. It will make a handsome, valuable, and really useful gift for the holidays. Messrs. Roberts deserve great credit for the manner in which it is gotten up.

MY PRISONS. By Silvio Pellico. Roberts Brothers: Boston. Philadelphia Agents: D. Ashmead and G. W. Pitcher.

It is probable that few works have received a wider patronage, more general translation, and been read with more interest and pleasure, than Pellico's narrative of his sufferings. It has been translated into almost all the tongues of Europe, and is universally admired. He was one of the band of secret associates for the liberation of Italy which existed towards the decline of the first Napoleon and during the Bourbon reign in France. While enduring suffering and privations, he penned his thoughts on life, religion, immorality, and gives us, at the same time, delightful accounts of his prisons, the adventures he met with, the sufferings and death of his compatriots, in fact, everything which was well calculated to attract and merit the attention of the general reader. The edition before us is filled with excellent illustrations, exceedingly handsomely got up, with all the art additions not found in the decoration of the cheaper editions.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR. By T. S. Arthur. T. S. Arthur & Son, Philadelphia.

The present neatly bound work is composed of the year's issue of the pleasant little periodical issued by the author, which has grown to be so deservedly popular with the children. It is nothing more than a bound volume of the magazine for 1867, but it is a most acceptable gift.

ELSIE DINSMORE. By Martha Farquharson. M. W. Dodd: New York. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher.

This is a little work for girls, the story being clearly and interestingly told, and the plot is simple and effective.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH. By Mrs. Cary Birch. J. S. Claxton.

An admirable child's narrative. Full of adventure, inculcating high moral truths, yet at the same time not being stupid by reason of moralizing. Well fitted for a Sunday School library.

LETTER FROM LONDON.

England and her Executions—Effect upon the Civilized World—The Abyssinian Trouble—Anticipated Difficulties in India, Etc

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1867.

Nations, like individuals, will have their troubles and trials, and while the Roman question and the Eastern question, and several topics of minor importance, preoccupy the attention of the Governments and people on the Continent, Great Britain is affected by the war at present carried on in Abyssinia and by the Fenian movement. Whether the late executions at Manchester were wise or becoming a great and liberal-minded Government, we must leave to the future to decide; but even among the strenuous supporters of the policy adopted by the Government the act is considered to be a rash one, and it is believed that by following the example of the United States in being magnanimous towards the vanquished enemy, the political leaders of this country would have had more claims to the gratitude of the nation than by the course which they have pursued. It cannot be denied that the Fenian disturbances interfere with England's prosperity; for although none but interested parties or fanatics will believe in the ultimate success of that rebellious faction, he ever-repeating demonstrations and underhanded tricks which the malcontents resort to cannot but keep the country in perpetual agitation, and render the presence of a large armed force over a certain proportion of the kingdom a disagreeable necessity.

The other great drawback under which Great Britain is laboring at the present time is the expedition to Abyssinia. Our Government expends millions every year for the support of a large army at home as well as in our East India possessions. These colonies are garrisoned by a force twice as numerous as the one employed in Europe; and the rest of the widely scattered British possessions, and it is but fair to suppose that in any war to be carried on in that region, in such parts of the globe as are most accessible from India, the same army, or part of it, should be employed, without an additional call for men or money on the Home Government. Nevertheless, such is the case, and the country will soon be burdened with an additional debt, arising from the enormous expenses connected with this expedition. That our Government is fully justified in waging a war against a half-savage prince, who has the audacity of keeping some of our people in close confinement, without the slightest provocation, and contrary to the law of nations, nobody will deny; and the British arms may thus be ultimately destined to carry the blessing of civilization into a country hitherto known but to a small minority of Europeans. If so, the lives lost and the money spent in this enterprise may serve to a higher end than we can foresee at the present time; but if the expedition should end disastrously, and prove to be a failure, what would the consequences be?

Another insurrection in India is the almost inevitable result of such a calamity, and the Government, therefore, acts wisely in taking every precaution, and in preparing themselves for any emergency to insure success to the enterprise in which the country is engaged. The peculiar relations of the native tribes of India to the British Government explain the above assertion. It is a fact well known to all those who have ever taken an interest in Indian matters, and have watched the policy of the British Governors of those remote colonies, that the military and civil representatives of the Home Government, and those who are in charge of the immediate direction of internal matters in the East, are, by no means, as well acquainted with the character of the natives as their positions render necessary.

The careful observer who has travelled in India will tell you that no sympathy whatever exists between the British and the native, from the prince and nabob down to the water carrier. The representatives of the Government do not even make an effort to adapt themselves to the character of the aborigines, nor do they make due allowance for their tastes, habits, and deeply-rooted principle of independence from foreign rule. The relation is, therefore, with the exception of a few tribes, that of the conquered to the conqueror; and any reverse to the British arms in Abyssinia, where more Indian than British troops have been sent, from the fact of the former being used to the climate, would seriously affect the *prestige* of superiority which the British enjoy at present among the natives of India, and raise the hopes of the latter for independence from British rule. Our Government is fully aware of this danger, and the country has, therefore, reason to look with a jealous eye to what is at present going on in the northeast part of Africa.

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5-20 COUPONS,

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

DUE JANUARY 1, 1868,

WILL BE PAID ON AND AFTER THAT DATE,

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With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads in simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address

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SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

December 19, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.; also, women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [12 14 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [12 13 5t

LARGE POSITIVE CLOSING SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.

On Friday morning,

December 20, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cotton, and rag carpetings. [12 14 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

December 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 600 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. 12 17 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

December 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc. s [12 18 5t

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On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, an extensive assortment of superior parlor, dining-room, chamber, and kitchen furniture. Also

FURS—FURS,

20 sets ladies' fine mink sable, Siberian squirrel, etc. Also,—

SUPERB FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS, ELEGANT GOLD WATCHES, FINE DIAMONDS, MUSICAL BOXES, ETC.

By order of importers. [12 17 2t

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Sale at No. 610 N. Seventh street.

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On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at 610 N. Seventh street, will be sold the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets, Walnut Parlor Furniture, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture.

Catalogues will be ready at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 12 17 3t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, FANCY GOODS, CHINA, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, and dining-room Furniture, Carpets, French plate Glasses, Etc.

LACE CURTAINS.

Also, a large assortment of rich embroidered Swiss and Nottingham lace curtains of the newest styles.

FRAMED ENGRAVINGS.

Also an invoice of about 150 engravings in neat walnut frames.

FANCY GOODS AND CHINA.

Also, an invoice of fancy goods and China.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Also, an invoice of Superior Liquors in demijohns, comprising:—

Duff Gordon and Harmony Sherry Wines.
London Dock and Osborne Port Wines,
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Fine Old Rye Whiskey.

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Also, an invoice of fine breech-loading fowling-pieces, rifles, pistols, etc.

WHITE CHINA.

Also, 100 dozen white China coffee and tea cups and saucers,

OIL PAINTING.

Also, an original oil painting of Washington at Valley Forge, by Fletcher. 12 18 2t

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LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS OF PARIS FANCY GOODS, TOYS, POCKET WALLETS, TRAVELLING BAGS, NOTIONS, COMBS, BRUSHES, ETC., by catalogue, on four months' credit.

On Friday Morning,

Dec. 20, sale commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found a very large and attractive assortment of goods for present and approaching sales. [12 18 2t

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN AND ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
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Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

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FIFTH EDITION

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

A Message from the President.

He Finds "a Man After His Own Heart"

General Hancock the Great Exemplar of the Army.

"A Second Washington Come to the South."

An Extraordinary Executive Puff.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The President sent the following Message to Congress to-day:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:—An official copy of the order issued by Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, commander of the Fifth Military District, dated at his headquarters in New Orleans, La., on the 20th of November, has reached me, through the regular channels of the Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress, for such action as may seem to be proper, in view of all the circumstances.

It will be perceived that General Hancock announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct, that he will uphold the Courts and the civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very explicitly that the sacred right of trial by jury, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, shall not be crushed out and trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of the people, and ever should be.

When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands to oppress his fellow-men, voluntarily forgoes the chance of gratifying his self-love and his ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberty and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of producing.

The strongest claim of Washington to be "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact that, in all his illustrious career, he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the President of that body spoke his highest praise, in saying that he had always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disasters. Whenever power above the law invited his acceptance, he calmly put the temptation aside.

By such magnanimous acts of forbearance, he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world. I am far from saying that General Hancock is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of Washington. Doubtless, thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives; but the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command, south of the Potomac, since the close of the civil war, who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order.

I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of General Hancock's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his, at such a time, it is but fit that the dignity should be vindicated and the virtue proclaimed, so that its value, as an example, may not be lost to the nation. (Signed)

ANDREW JOHNSON.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

A Message from President Johnson

has just been read in the House, transmitting a copy of General Hancock's order on assuming the command in New Orleans, which the President characterizes as exhibiting a patriotism worthy of Washington when he resigned his command.

The President asks the House to adopt some testimonial to General Hancock in appreciation of his efforts to restore the supremacy of civil over military authority in his District.

The Message was received with laughter by the Republicans, and was laid over without any action.

LATEST FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Censorship of the French Press.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The *Moniteur* to-day publishes a circular by the Prefect of Police, placing the press under a more rigorous censorship.

Evening Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 18—2 P. M.—American securities are firmer. United States Five-twenties, 72; Illinois Central, 89¾; Erie, 40¾.

Corn, 46s. 3d. Lard, 50s. Bacon, 40s. 6d. Common Rosin, 6s. 9d. Refined petroleum, 1s. 4d. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Dec. 18.—Petroleum firmer at 45¼ francs.

National Manufacturers' Convention.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 18.—The National Convention of Manufacturers assembled in this city to-day at 10 A. M. About two hundred delegates were present, representing Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

John J. Newberry, of Detroit, was chosen for temporary Chairman; and L. B. Sidway, of Chicago, for temporary Secretary. After a recess the Committee on Permanent Organization, through their Chairman, E. B. Ward, reported the following for permanent officers of the Convention:—

President, B. W. Raymond, of Illinois, representing the watch interest. Vice-Presidents, Ethan Chamberlain, of New York, cotton. Charles Dickson, Connecticut, brass. German silver, and copper. P. W. Gates, Illinois, machinery. John McNulty, Maryland, sugar refining. G. W. Cochrane, Massachusetts, shoes and leather. J. F. Fairchild, Wisconsin, Furniture. E. W. Stevens, Pennsylvania, Iron. D. W. Richardson, Michigan, matches. Preserved Smith, Ohio, car builder. Robert Montgomery, Indiana, Furniture. B. F. Hamilton, Maine, cotton. J. H. Woodman, Vermont, cotton.

Secretaries, Jasper E. Williams, Ohio. H. McAllister, Jr., Philadelphia. A. T. Gosporn, Ohio. E. F. Waters, Massachusetts. J. H. Dow, Illinois.

The report was adopted, and Mr. Raymond took the Chair, briefly returning thanks for the honor conferred.

J. S. S. Newberry offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The proposition and call for this Convention emanated from the Detroit Manufacturers' Convention, and by their action they specified particularly the subjects which they wished considered by this Convention;

And whereas, The delegates appointed to this Convention were appointed under such call; therefore

Resolved, That as the sole purpose for which this Convention was called was to obtain from Congress the immediate removal of all taxes upon manufactures and productions, except luxuries, and to change the mode of assessment and collection of revenue, and the appointment and removal of revenue officers, we will confine the action of this Convention to that purpose strictly.

After a brief discussion this was adopted.

A general committee was appointed, to whom was referred all resolutions, etc., for consideration, as follows:—

Maine—F. A. Dow, B. F. Hamilton.
Massachusetts—F. F. Emery, W. C. Plunkett.
Connecticut—Charles Dickerson, George Johnson.
New York—Jno. Williams, Geo. W. Chadwick.
Pennsylvania—H. W. Oliver, Jr., G. Campbell.
Maryland—James A. Gurry, G. P. Tiffany.
Ohio—S. H. Burton, James Mason.
Indiana—Robert Montgomery.
Illinois—S. J. Russell, Charles L. Wilson.
Wisconsin—L. Blossom, George Esterly.
Michigan—E. B. Ward, D. Richardson.
Vermont—J. A. Woodman.

The committee was instructed to receive and consider all resolutions, suggestions, and memorials submitted to them.

The Convention then adjourned until 2:30 P. M.

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